The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Grand Military Triumph Before Richmond.

The Fall of the Rebel Capital Assured.

How the War Department Keeps the News from the Public.

What it Promises, and what it Fails to Perform.

The following dispatch reached this City last night, and was published in the extra editions of the City papers:

Baltimore American Office.
Baltimore, Sunday, June 29—9 P. M.

I am writing for the *American* a detailed account of events at White House, before Richmond and on the Peninsula, during the last four days, including facts obtained from Washington, having been sent for by special train to communicate with the President.

If you desire it, I will send it to you. It will make four or five thousand words.

We have the grandest military triumph over the enemy, and Richmond must fall. C. C. FULTON,
Proprietor *American* and Agent Associated Press.

After waiting patiently for the news, as promised above, until midnight, we were surprised at the reception of the following dispatch:

Baltimore, Sunday, June 29—11 P. M.

The Secretary of War decides that nothing can be telegraphed relative to affairs on the Peninsula.

Have tried our best to get it off.

C. C. FULTON,
Agent Associated Press.

As a commentary on this, we append the following, which was received from the War Department yesterday afternoon:

War Department,
Washington, June 29—2 o'clock, P. M.

As soon as the Department can obtain exact information of the state of affairs in front of Richmond, it will be imparted to the public, *whether good or bad.*

This dispatch is not intended for publication, but for the information of the press.

Jackson, Price and Beauregard in Richmond.

Philadelphia, Sunday, June 29.

The *Sunday Dispatch* publishes the following:

City Point, Va., Friday, June 27.

Refugees taken aboard by our gunboats report that Jackson, Price and Beauregard are in Richmond, and will be assigned important commands shortly. It was rumored in the rebel camp yesterday that Jackson had turned McClellan's right wing.

Gen. McClellan had issued an order prohibiting uniformed persons from leaving the White House. No soldiers, sick or well, are allowed to go north of the White House for a few days.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

A Thunder Storm—Effects of the Rise in the Chickahominy—Plans of the Enemy—Pickets to Fire Only on Officers—A Talk Between Pickets—Dr. Gaines.

Camp before Richmond, Va.,
Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

Last night, as well as the night previous, we had a tremendous storm, accompanied by heavy claps of thunder, vivid flashes of lightning, sudden blasts of wind, and pelting floods of rain. It commenced in the afternoon, the distant rumbling was supposed by many to be the booming of artillery; indeed, some old artillery officers themselves were deceived. As the storm approached nearer and nearer, it was supposed that the tide of victory was ebbing and flowing, till at length, when the storm-cloud burst over us, the sharp crack of Heaven's artillery became unmistakable, and dispelled the fond hope that the long-wished-for battle had commenced. To-day, of course, the swamp of the Chickahominy is swelled to its former huge proportions, but, thanks to the skill nad labor of our soldiers, it no longer affords an obstacle to the passage of our trains or artillery; nor are the roads bad for these purposes since the action of the rain in transforming the heavily cut-up roads into mud, and the high wind drying them up before any heavy trains pass over improves them. It is gratifying, then, to know that neither the rain or the weather affords obstacle to the advance of our army; there are other reasons more potent than these, but it would be well to leave them, for the present, out of sight.

Information deemed reliable by those in authority has been received, that the enemy has fixed a day for an attack upon us. They contemplate a simultaneous attack on our right, centre and left, while at the same time a diversion, or rather a raid, similar to that made by Stuart's Cavalry, is to be attempted on our rear, to cut off our means of retreat. This is all based upon their confident anticipations of victory. Volunteers were called for to join this daring enterprise, as it was hoped by this means to obtain a more dashing, dare-devil crowd. One of the men who thus volunteered, expected by this means to get inside our lines and leave a service he had already become disgusted with, but opportunity favoring him while on outpost duty he availed himself of it and came inside our lines before he anticipated it; thus revealing the well-contrived plans of his desperate confederates. He likewise said that two men, who were as much dissatisfied as himself, had made up their minds to join him in executing his design; they were on outpost duty with him and he suggested the immediate execution of it, but they were afraid to attempt it. He then bade them "Good-bye" and left, they not interposing any obstacle to his safe exit.

It is not known upon which wing of our army they will make the strongest demonstration, unless subsequent information has revealed it; however, our rallying points, such as earthworks, redoubts, &c., afford a sure safeguard against defeat, and show conclusively the wisdom of McClellan's course.

During the storm, last night, many accidents occurred. Trees were shivered to atoms and horses tied to them instantly killed. Some of these accidents were ludicrous. For instance, among the many tents blown down, was that of Lieuts. John W. Fisher, Harry Powers and Mr. Colburn, at McClellan's headquarters. There was a general destruction of the tastefully festooned bowers of evergreens and holly, ornamenting the front of the tents, and affording shelter from the scorching rays of old Sol.

Our pickets in the neighborhood of New Bridge are within one hundred yards of each other. Some time ago it was understood that the rebels had given instructions to their pickets to fire upon nobody but officers, and accordingly orders were issued in like manner to our pickets. Consequently, an officer must now appear on picket clad in private's uniform, musket in hand. On Sunday, while the Fourth Michigan, Col Woodbury, were on picket, an incident occurred which I deem proper to relate. As before stated, the posts were about one hundred yards apart, and as if by mutual understanding, the pickets of each army laid their muskets against the trees, and themselves upon the ground. There were six of each side, and a conversation could be carried on if the voice was raised high enough. While thus reposing upon their arms, two soldiers appeared on the rebel side, walking toward their post, clad in dark blue coats and pants. They were believed to be officers, although they wore neither swords nor shoulder-straps. Not wishing to commence firing upon this uncertainty, the result of which would have been certain death to some of his men, and probably bring on a fire along the whole line, Lieut. J. A. Gordon, Company I, Fourth Michigan Volunteers, who was, as I have stated before, clad in the uniform of a private, arose and walked toward them, beckoning, at the same time, that he wished to speak to them. Having approached within thirty paces of their post, they made him halt, and asked him his business.

He replied, "Our instructions are to fire upon none but officers, and as it is not our desire to bring on picket firing, we hope no person in officers' uniform will remain here."

One of them replied, "Well, you needn't be so saucy about it."

Lieut. Gordon then turned around and said to his men in a loud voice, "men, recollect that your orders are to fire upon every one appearing here, whom you have reason to believe is an officer, and whenever one appears draw a bead on him instantly."

This appeared to be satisfactory, and the two rebel officers left. In the afternoon they returned divested of the insignia of officers. Lieut. Gordon was lying under a tree reading a newspaper; they did likewise. In a few moments one of them waived his paper in the air and called attention. Knowing this to mean a desire for an exchange, both walked toward an open field and met each other, where they sat down to have a chat, exchanging papers and cigars at the same time. The rebel was very talkative, and inquired of Lieut. Gordon why it was that the North claimed Fair Oaks as a victory.

National—Because we won it!

Rebel—How can that be? Our own official report gives our loss as only 2,300 killed, wounded and missing, while Gen. McClellan's acknowledges over 5,000!

National—We believe you lost more than that, as we buried a large number of your dead, and drove you off the field.

Rebel—You are mistaken! There was no fighting on the second day of any account, as Gen. Johnston had ordered us to fall back upon our lines, and we did so, fighting.

National—Well, I suppose you claim Hanover, too, as a victory?

Rebel—No, Sir; we got badly whipped there, but we have no confidence in the North Carolina or Virginia troops. Wait until you meet the boys from the Cotton States and you will get desperately whipped.

National—You will think differently when I meet you in Richmond, and we expect to be there soon.

Rebel—You may be there, and when you do, call on me, I may be of some service to you.

National—Ah! you have some influence, then.

For a moment he felt himself to be caught. He had almost acknowledged that he was an officer, and after a moment's reflection, he replied:

Rebel—Well, it's of no use to disguise it. I am an officer, and here is my card.

Upon it was written Lieut. J. H. Grant, Company D, Eighth Georgia Volunteers.

Among other things the rebel acknowledged was, that the attack of Col. Woodbury's Fourth Michigan on the Louisiana Tigers near New Bridge, some time ago, was a complete success, the Tigers being almost decimated, and expressed his admiration at the boldness and courage of our men in wading the Chickahominy swamp. He remarked that he had no ill-feeling individually against the North, but that the whole South was united in defending their soil against the confiscations threatened by the North, but heartily wished that the Abolitionists of the North and the leaders who incited and brought on the war in the South, were placed between both pickets, so that both might have a crack at them. He would be satisfied. He said also that it was false that their pickets had been instructed to fire on officers, but, on the contrary, not to fire unless fired at.

The Eighth Georgia and Eleventh Georgia were on picket. Two more officers belonging to the Eleventh were there, and Lieut. Parsons, Co. E, Fourth Michigan, accompanied Lieut. Gordon.

A private in the First Michigan, named Roswel C. Sneeden, was hit by a shell in the thigh, and, in order to save his life, Dr. White, Brigade Surgeon, amputated his leg close to the hip joint. The man is doing well, and his life will be spared.

Dr. Gaines, whose proximity to the rebel shells became too uncomfortable, at his own request was permitted to be removed to Dr. Curtis' house, where he is now, with his wife and daughter.

A shell to-day penetrated the Hogan House, going in through the window and coming out in the front part of the house. A few sick soldiers were in it at the time, but none were injured. TRAVIS.

The Rebels Firing—Hard Experience of a Wounded Soldier—Brisk Skirmishing—Col. J. H. Ward.

Camp Near Fair Oaks,
Saturday, June 21—6 P. M.

Yesterday afternoon, while Sickles' Brigade were relieving the pickets of the First Brigade, and posting their reserves, the enemy threw two shells in the camp, in the immediate proximity of headquarters. One struck the ground and ricocheted to a height of sixty feet in the air, where it exploded, sending the main part of its fragments a half mile further on, to the camp of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment going through three wall tents in its progress, but fortunately injuring no one. The other burst a few feet from Gen. Sickles and his Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, Capt. W. H. Chester. Pieces of the shell struck both their horses, but did not injure them severely. No further demonstrations were made by the rebels during that afternoon or evening.

A soldier named John Smith—a rather uncommon name—belonging to the Fourth Excelsior Regiment, was found in an old wagon, on the side of the Williamsburgh road, a little in advance of our picket line, wounded, and was brought into camp of the picket reserve. He had been shot in the leg by the rebels in the skirmish of last Sunday afternoon. When our pickets retired, the rebels picked him up, and put him in the old wagon. There was a lot of decayed meat in the wagon at the time, which had probably been left there since the battle of Fair Oaks. Yet in this horrible place our wounded soldier was put. The rebel soldiers gave him water and some hard biscuit, and displayed a kind feeling against the orders of their officers, who prohibited them from succoring him. He lay in this wagon three days—from last Sunday until Wednesday afternoon. Sickles' Brigade were relieved on Sunday afternoon, just after the skirmish had taken place, a half an hour after Lieut. Palmer was killed. The Third Brigade (Hooker's Division) taking their place, some of their pickets approached the wagon on Monday, and Smith waved his hat for them to come to his assistance. The pickets saw him, but thought it was a trick of the rebels to decoy them into a trap, and leveling their pieces at the wagon fired eight shots at him, not one of which hit him. They then withdrew. On Tuesday some of the rebel pickets crawled up and gave him some water; he was getting faint, and thought he should die, for the maggots were eating the flesh in different parts of his legs. Toward night on Tuesday, another of our pickets fired a shot at him, happily without effect. On Wednesday his own regiment were again on picket. A party of them came near to the wagon, he motioned to them with his hat in a feeble way, and they immediately drew back, and were about to fire. They advanced again, however, cautiously to reconnoitre, but again withdrew. Some time afterward they advanced toward the wagon, determined to see what was there, supported by others, so in case it proved a *ruse* of the enemy, they were fully protected by their comrades, Smith was asleep. They woke him up, and asked him his name. He could hardly speak. They immediately raised him up out of the wagon, and brought him in. He was literally covered with vermin. Dr. Prentice, one of the most deserving of our army doctors, applied himself instantly to the relief of the suffering soldier. He was cleaned and his wound probed. With kind attention, in spite of the wound being a bad one, (the ball having gone through his thigh,) the Doctor has reason to believe Smith will recover.

This morning, the enemy were discovered preparing a breastwork to mount cannon on the railroad in front of Gen. Richardson's Division. The artillerymen of Richardson's batteries saw some of the rebels working at the breastwork, and sent their compliments, in the shape of a few shell, which had the effect of causing them to disperse. They no doubt felt unwilling to leave so desirable a position without some demonstration being made against us, and accordingly opened one of their batteries facing the twin houses, throwing their shell promiscuously for over half an hour in the neighborhood of Sickles' Brigade, without effect. We made no reply to this firing, and the enemy became a little bold, and brought down, within sight of our picket headquarters on the Williamsburgh road, two guns, which they proceeded leisurely to unlimber, and opened fire on one of our redoubts. Gen. Sickles ordered two Parrots to reply, and the enemy beat a hasty retreat at the third fire.

Everything remained perfectly quiet until about 1 P. M., when the enemy in large force, supported by artillery, appeared on our picket front, from left to right, advancing in line of battle. The different brigades on the enemy's front immediately formed their lines, and waited the expected attack. With the exception of an occasional picket fire, all remained quiet.

At 4 o'clock, Sickles' Brigade were on hand, but before the pickets could be withdrawn, sharp firing commenced on the left, and extended immediately to the right of Sickles' front. The enemy were attempting to throw our lines in confusion during the time of our changing pickets. The firing—entirely in the woods—was confined to our pickets, who returned the rebels' volleys briskly, and held their ground.

The Second Regiment New-York, Col. Carr, was one of the regiments which relieved Sickles' pickets, and they reached the woods in time to participate in the skirmish, which they did, without faltering or yielding an inch.

At 5 P. M., the firing ceased, and our wounded were sent for and brought in. The Second New-York had one killed and six wounded. The Third Regiment Excelsior, Col. Nelson Taylor, one killed.

The different brigades under arms now returned to their quarters. Gen. Thomas F. Meagher came over from the right, with his staff and a body guard, and passed along through the troops of Hooker's Division, who received him with cheers.

Gen. Hooker, coming from the front soon after, was enthusiastically cheered by his men as he rode along the road to his headquarters, and gracefully bowed his acknowledgments.

Col. J. H. Hobart Ward, of the Thirty-eighth New-York, has received letters from the most distinguished officers in the army, urging him to permit them to request his nomination as Brigadier-General at the hands of the President.

No better soldier, no braver officer, can be found. The selection would be an honor to the service, and a just reward to one who, it can be fairly said, won the position by merit only.

Mysterious Movements—Rebel Regiments Firing on each Other.

Fair Oaks, Sunday, June 22, 1862.

Last night the rebels were heard moving artillery and heavy wagons. Drums were beating all along our front. The supposition was, they intended attacking us, probably in the night or early this morning. We had full notice of their changing position from our front a little to the left, and orders were accordingly issued to the Division Commanders to march to the support of our front at 3 A. M. A little before that hour the firing commenced, and it was thought, from the preparations of the rebels, that the battle of Richmond was near at hand. Volley after volley was heard proceeding from the wood where our pickets were stationed. Couriers were immediately dispatched to find out particulars. Our lines presented a solid front to a great distance—to penetrate that front would have cost more men than the rebels had. The couriers returned and informed the Commanding General our pickets had *not been fired on*. For nearly a half an hour the volleys were heard—whole regiments seemed to be firing together. As this firing was directly in our front, and as I went close up to our picket lines, it must have been a fight between rebel regiments. I account for it in this way. It is probable that a large body of rebels were out upon a reconnoissance on our left, and returning toward our right, went close to our front through the wood; there they no doubt encountered their own pickets, who fired upon them. The reconnoitering party thinking they were ours, returned the fire, and the rebel reserve coming up, supported the pickets. The loss of the rebels must have been great through this mistake. Had it occurred on the left or right of Hooker's Division, I would have believed it to have been a fight between our forces and the rebels; but occurring directly in Hooker's front, the advance of our forces, it must have been a purely rebel fight.

During the firing all our troops in the army before Richmond were in line of battle. The alacrity and order displayed in marching from their snug camps, at this unseasonable hour in the morning, was the theme of praise from their commanding officers.

The White House to be Used for Hospital Purposes—Women as Nurses—The Sutlers a Nuisance.

White House, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

An order came from Gen. McClellan directing the Medical Director of Transports to occupy the White House for hospital purposes. It will not be used for the reception of invalids, but as an office for the Director and a home for the Sisters of Charity. There are sixty-five now on board of the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, who will be transferred to the house.

One woman, as a nurse, is worth ten men. Here we have had able-bodied soldiers acting as nurses, when they are needed so much at the front, but through mismanagement and the gross incompetency of some of the doctors here in charge, they loaf around the White House acting as aids to sutlers, instead of to the army. Let us have women nurses, and an order for all the idle soldiers at this dépôt to return to their respective regiments.

The Sanitary Committee or the Medical Board, if they value health, ought to take measures immediately to have the sutlers removed; make an order imperative for them to join their regiments, or refuse them landing, and stop all clearances of their vessels bound here. The health of the soldiers demand it. There are innumerable tents, extending from the railroad up to the end of White House farm, filled with rotten fruits, decayed meats, moulded bread, bad whisky, a concoction called ale, and other stuff in damaged condition. These articles are sold to soldiers, without any limit, and are rapidly filling the hospitals with unnecessary patients. The filth created by this horde of sutlers is perfectly sickening, yet the Provost-Marshal, the health officers or whoever has charge of this dépôt, suffers this state of affairs to exist without seeking to remedy it. All kinds of liquor are sold here, doing more injury to the health of the troops than all the malaria of the Chickahominy swamps.

It is to be hoped that Gen. McClellan will stop all traffic in sutlers' stores hereafter, and that he will not allow one to land at the White House.

For some time past forage has been very scarce in our army, owing to the railroad bringing up Sutler's supplies—horses and even men were suffering for food, while Government trains were employed in bringing stuff belonging to private individuals. Capt. Farnsworth, the officer having this matter in charge, is determined to allow nothing to go on the trains except Government goods. The employés on the road I trust will faithfully carry out his orders.

Rumors have been circulated quite fast to-day, of a force of the enemy being near Garlick's Landing, a few miles up the river. For my own part I doubt it. I am aware Gen. McClellan has taken every precaution to prevent any demonstration being made similar to the last rebel raid.

Several transports are lying here waiting for the next battle, to receive the wounded. The arrangements for their reception and proper care are much better than formerly,—a good class of doctors are now on had, and some fine nurses of the Nightingale stamp.

There was considerable firing yesterday on our left. M.

UP THE JAMES RIVER.

Trip to City Point—Returned Prisoners—"Stonewall" Jackson's Example—Rumors—State of the James River—Military Speculation—Our Gunboats and their Captains—Stirring Times Coming.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City Point, Thursday, June 26, 1862—8 A. M.

We left Old Point Comfort yesterday by the *Metamora*, Capt. Van Valkenburgh, under a flag of truce, with Capt. Milward, and having on board Gen. Welsh, Commissary-General of New-York. We had also Dr. T. G. McFarland, of Savannah, Ga.; Dr. H. G. Lungren, of Florida; and Dr. R. Galt—all released prisoners of the Confederate army, on parole. The manners, education and polished bearing of these gentlemen were such as to create a feeling of friendship and respect among all who came in contact with them; and they were returning home evidently no less impressed with the uniform kindness they had received among us. These gentlemen have been returned under the new agreement between both sections, which recognizes Surgeons as non-combatants and unconditionally entitled to exchange. This noble and humane measure was brought about by the recent example—to his honor be it recorded—of "Stonewall" Jackson. The North should be careful not to be outdone by rebeldom in acts of humanity like these. It is, therefore, to be hoped that we will now go a step further, and return every wounded and hopelessly sick prisoner to his home.

Rumor seems to take more Protean shapes out here than even among the stock-jobbing regions of New-York. Before leaving Old Point, it was whispered that Gen. Dix had received a dispatch from Van Allen at Yorktown, saying that Richmond was evacuated. As soon as we got to City Point, however, instead of hearing anything to corroborate this, we learned that continued firing had been heard in the direction of Richmond during Monday, 24th, and getting *fainter* as evening came on—by which it is inferred, by the Confederates, that our party must have been driven back.

Matters are getting pretty lively hereabouts, and the dullest observer is able to see, without being told, that something not only serious but immediate is about to take place. What that something is I think I could make a shrewd guess at, but, of course, I neither could or would publish even if I knew. And really it was time for our fleet on the James River to be doing something. I never come to City Point but I feel it a degradation to the Stars and Stripes to be asking permission to land there, under a flag of truce, under the very nose of the *Monitor*, the *Galena*, *Port Royal*, and —I won't say how many more—any three of which could blow the whole place to atoms. And this too, with the city of Petersburgh only nine miles off by railroad.

Any one looking at the map is perfectly astounded at conjecturing how it is that we had not long since had an army of 20,000 or 30,000 men marching on Petersburgh from City Point, and thus getting in the rear of and completely shutting up the rebel army in Richmond. That we shall be ultimately successful in reducing that city it is to be presumed that nobody in his senses now doubts, but even when we have done so, what is to prevent the rebels from getting quietly out by their back gate, and go on further South and make another stand, and another hecatomb of brave victims? But with an army at Petersburgh or thereabouts, acting simultaneously with McClellan, it seems reasonable to think that the rebel army would not only be distracted, divided in purpose, and demoralized, but so completely hemmed in as to prevent all possibility of escape. However, this is only campaigning upon paper, and so let us hope that everything has been done that could be done.

The sort of guerrilla warfare which has been going on, during the past week, between our gunboats and the rebels ashore, has not yet ceased. As the latter commenced the game by bringing down two cannons to the shore at City Point, some day last week, and began popping away at the *Galena* and others, laying quietly at anchor—these iron bull-dogs did not relish the attack, and gave them back more than they wanted. Not only that, but our gunboats, profiting by the lesson, are shelling the armed rebels ashore whenever and wherever they see them. Only yesterday one of the gunboats, laying a very short distance from us, sent a lot of shell among a large squad of the enemy ashore, doubtless in expectation that the latter were about to begin their old game. The officers at City Point, who, by the way, I find extremely courteous and agreeable gentlemen in our interview, say that nobody was hurt.

In the evening I had the pleasure of being entertained, with three or four other gentlemen, on board the *Maratanzas*, Capt. Stevens, and the *Southfield*, Capt. Behn, after a short but very pleasant visit to our little National pet, the *Monitor*, who thinks no more of the two or three indentations made in her by the *Merrimac*, indeed seems prouder of them, than any beautiful girl does of the dimples upon her cheek. The *Galena*, too, has quite recovered from the peppering she got. I counted in one of her sides no fewer than *nineteen* shots—some of the holes yet retaining the cannon balls in them. Any wooden vessel must have gone to the bottom with one tithe of such treatment. As to the Captains of the noble fleet we have here, they, one and all, seem to be literally "spoiling for a fight."

City Point, 11 o'clock A. M.

We are just starting on our way back to Old Point. I said just now that our naval Captains are "spoiling for a fight;" but from what I have just picked up, they are not likely to be allowed to spoil—just yet, at any rate. I shall be suprised if you don't soon get some stirring news—perhaps even before this reaches you. NEMO.

The Battle on White River.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF CAPT. DAVIS.

United States Flag Steamer Benton,
Memphis, June 20.

Sir: The number of wounded men on board of the hospital boat *Red Rover*, is forty-one. The account given me yesterday was incorrect. I shall still wait for further knowledge before presenting a final report of the casualties attending the capture of the St. Charles forts.

The Department will be gratified to learn that the patients are most of them doing well.

The surgeon assures me that Capt. Kitty is out of danger; but he is severely crippled in his hands and feet, and suffers a great deal. He is a brave gentleman and a loyal officer. He has always been conspicuous in this squadron for acting his part in the best spirit of the profession. In the attack on the batteries at St. Charles he occupied the leading place, and received his wounds at the head of the line, in the zealous performance of his whole duty. Although himself wounded and helpless, he attended to the wants and comforts of his injured officers and men.

I have gratefully to acknowledge our obligations to Major Gen. Wallace and to Dr. Jessup, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana, and to Dr. McClellan, of the First Nebraska Regiment, for their valuable assistance.

Sister Angela, the Superior of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, (some of whom are performing their offices of mercy at the Mound City Hospital,) has kindly offered the services of the Sisters for the Hospital boat of this squadron when needed. I have written to Commodore Pennock to make arrangements for their coming.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant. CHARLES H. DAVIS,
Flag Officer commanding Western Flotilla.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports of Affairs near Richmond.

The Situation Before the Battle of Wednesday.

Another Conflict Expected near Charleston.

DANGER IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Bob Toombs Raising a Big Crop of Cotton.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 25.

On Monday night signal rockets were frequently seen to ascend from our extreme left, important omens of future events, and from preparations everywhere visible, we were led to suppose that transactions of a momentous character would have transpired yesterday; but, despite every conjecture, nothing whatever occurred of vital importance. Sharp skirmishing is of daily occurrence on our extreme left, but the results have not yet been fully developed. Several wounded in these affairs have arrived in the city, and report the enemy unwontedly pugnacious in that direction, although, from every indication, we are led to believe that their increasing appetite for slaughter will be more than fully satisfied ere many hours shall have passed over us. A few prisoners were brought into our lines yesterday and Monday, and from their reports it would seem that no preparations are yet perfected by the Federals for any "onward to Richmond" movement. It is possible Libby's warehouse will soon be honored by the arrival of a few hundred of the blue-coated gentry, and their greeting be far otherwise than as conquerors. From the interior of the enemy's lines we learn from recent arrivals that the depredations of the foe have been frequent, their bearing remarkably imperious and overbearing—violent hands being laid upon every species of property, while aged inhabitants are daily subjected to harsh language and ill manners. Since Gen. Stuart's visit to their rear the rancor and ill-breeding of Lincoln's hirelings have been more than usually oppressive, their threats and taunts are increasing as to blackguardism, while the unprotected have no resort but patience and silent endurance. Indeed, Federal cavalry have been particularly active in and around Charles City, we hear; squads are patroling all the country in search of rebels and the disloyal; but up to the present their anxiety and industry have been of no avail, for the mounted rebels have thus far cleverly eluded all traps and search.

The movement of troops has been constant, but with what intent and purpose we have no positive idea. The men are in splendid order—all is enthusiasm, animation, preparation and impatience—there is an oppressive sense of incertitude, however, imaginings of by-gone tardiness to be again rehearsed, perhaps; yet all, with one accord, yearn for action, and are willing to trust the issue to sinewy arms and valiant hearts.

An ominous silence reigns supreme—pickets in the timber move thoughtfully to and fro, without firing an accustomed shot; artillerists lean upon their guns, and scan the landscape, indifferent to the scene. All is repose—the fields are moist and green, camp-fires glisten and glow in the evening air, and the sun goes down upon the quietest day that we have ever seen at the Lines. The enemy are reported to have been extremely busy in their inhospitable swamp for several nights past; pickets imagine the noise to have arisen from the movement of divisions, &c. Whenever the conflict shall begin, however, the sequel will demonstrate that the enemy have devised every means known to ingenuity, cunning and malice to cause destruction among our columns. They will not trust, as heretofore, in numbers, nor will they advance upon the open field, and try the guage of battle. All will be left to traps, batteries, felled timber and obstructed roads, and failing in these, panic will be universal among them, and the slaughter unprecedented. 'Tis useless to conjecture—a few hours, perhaps, will reveal all.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

From the Petersburgh Express, June 24.

We have conversed with a gentleman who has recently left the immediate rear of McClellan's army.

Our informant visited the battle-field the day after the fight, and says he hopes to be spared the pain of ever again witnessing such scenes. The dead, the dying and the wounded were to be seen in all directions for miles, and many days elapsed before they were perceptibly diminished. The officers nor privates of the Federal army do not attempt to disguise the fact that it was a terrible blow to them, and such a one as they do not wish to see repeated during the war.

The Yankees claim to have a force of 200,000 on the Chickahominy, but our informant knows this to be a gross exaggeration. At all events, be it what it may, it is now positively known that they do not contemplate a march to Richmond by this route unless aid can be secured from the river. They have sent for Porter's morter fleet, and with this and the coöperation of Burnside, they hope to reduce the batteries at Drewley Bluff. The great body of McClellan's forces are massed on both sides of the Chickahominy, and in daily fear of an attack.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

Gentlemen connected with the army, who came over yesterday afternoon by the Richmond train, report that McClellan is falling back, and burning his fortifications as he leaves them. This is a strange proceeding, if true, after the repeated war bulletins, which the General has issued to the North, that he would press the enemy to the wall, and be in Richmond in a few days. Our telegraphic intelligence from Richmond makes no reference to such a move on the part of McClellan as given above.

ABOUT McCLELLAN.

The "young Napoleon" had a narrow escape a short time ago of being captured by Stuart and his cavalry. The Petersburgh *Express* learns that our forces passed in their march an estate in New-Kent County known as Hampstead, where Gen. McClellan has established his headquarters. At one point on the march the Confederates were within six hundred yards of Hampstead, and it has since been ascertained that at the time they passed McClellan and Staff were all in the house at dinner. The only troops near were his usual body guard, numbering not more than 100 cavalry. Had Gen. Stuart been aware of the fact, the building might have been surrounded and the Yankee General captured, together with his whole Staff. We have no doubt that within the next week the young Napoleon will wish he had been captured, for, in that case, he might have avoided the thorough thrashing which is in store for him.

In the latest news from the North McClellan's force is put down at 200,000, although every man knows he has hardly half that number. A large number of his men are sick, and the health of the army is spoken of by a correspondent as decidedly bad. It has been said by a Yankee paper that their loss in the battle of the Chickahominy in killed, wounded, missing and demoralized amounts to 40,000. We have no doubt it would take more than that number of men to make the army as effective as before the battle.

AFFAIRS NEAR CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Wednesday, June 25.

All quiet at James Island to-day. The gunboats to-day shelled a battery of the Marion Artillery, posted on Johns Island, and forced them to retire.

THE LINES ABOUT CHARLESTON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 25.

All was quiet along the lines on James Island up to Sunday night. The situation of affairs there, however, is such that another conflict may occur at any moment. On Saturday afternoon one of the enemy's gunboats crossed the bar at or near the Ship Channel, and steamed up along the beach of Morris Island, keeping up a rapid fire of shell toward the ridge of sand hills on which the Confederate battlements were planted during the siege of Fort Sumter. After firing about twenty rounds the gunboat turned about and went to sea. The *Mercury* says this gunboat reconnaissance, taken in connection with the frequently reiterated threats of an early demonstration against Charleston, is significant. Later news from James Island will be found under the telegraphic head.

GUNBOATS AND CITIES.

The London correspondent of the New-York Times, says that the capture of New-Orleans by gunboats, is pregnant with alarm to the British public, for "if gunboats can pass shore batteries and harbor defences, what city in the world is safe? An iron-clad gunboat could ascend the Thames any day, and lying in the pool before London Bridge, reduce the great metropolis to submission or to ashes."

It is to such stuff as this that the reading world are treated by the sensation correspondents of the Northern newspapers. If the British public are alarmed for the fate of London by the fall of New-Orleans, they must be as gullible and excitable as a century ago, when it was predicted that London would be destroyed by fire from Heaven, and a good many of the inhabitants took refuge on the Thames! New-Orleans fell in consequence of the desertion of the men in one of the two forts by which it was defended, and by the extraordinary flood in the Mississippi, which swept away the obstruction in the river. Would the correspondent of the *Times* have us believe that the defences of London depend on one or two forts, or that the Thames is a Mississippi? It is wonderful that men can utter such nonsense. Even if the powerful fleets and fortifications of Great Britain afforded no protection to its metropolis, the Thames, which is in some places a mere Appomattox of a river, could be so blocked up by dumping a dozen thick-headed newspaper correspondents into the channel, that no gunboat ever built could accomplish the passage.

But if the British public was alarmed by the fall of New-Orleans, it must have been somewhat comforted by the experience of Richmond. The invincibility of gunboats was exploded at Drury's Bluff, and London may rest in peace. Besides Sir Wm. Armstrong has produced a missile which penetrates through iron plates twelve times the thickness of those on the famous British vessel *Warrior!* The idea of London being at the mercy of a gunboat, is worthy of a Yankee newspaper.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Grenada, Miss., Friday, June 20.

Arrivals from Memphis report that the defeat of Curtis by Gen. Hindman, in Arkansas, is generally credited. Col. Fitch, with two Indiana regiments, was sent up White River, to reinforce Curtis. He attacked our batteries at St. Charles, seventy miles above, with two gunboats and land forces. He succeeded in capturing them by an attack in the rear. The hot shot from our batteries fired the magazine of the *Mound City*, and blew her into atoms, killing all but 12 out of 175 men aboard.

Cotton is being burned throughout the upper country by the planters.

OPERATIONS NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

Chattanooga, Saturday, June 21, 1862.

The enemy stampeded on Saturday from Jasper, leaving their camp and equipage, and destroying the bridges over the Sequatchie River. They returned this morning within a mile of Jasper, 1,500 strong.

Skirmishing took place to-day at Clinch River, on the road to Morristown and Cumberland. The enemy is advancing in force. A battle is expected.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE—ITS RESULTS.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, of the 20th, says:

"There is but little doubt now concerning the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. It will be seen from the letters and items from Tennessee published in today's paper, that our troops have fallen back from all the gaps along the Cumberland Mountain, preparatory, it would seem, to making that unfortunate section the scene of bloody strife. Indeed, everything indicates that East Tennessee is to become classic ground in the future history of this war. The congregation of a large Federal force in Kentucky, beyond the Cumberland Mountains, Gen. Mitchel's approaches to Chattanooga, the concentration of our forces in the Holston Valley, and other movements of our army in other departments which we do not care to mention, all point to this conclusion.

The invasion of East Tennessee has long been a cherished scheme of the Lincoln Government. It will there find friends and sympathizers, such as it has found in no section South. A bad element of society exists in many parts of that country. In the early history of the State, abolitionism did not fail to make its appearance among many of its prominent political leaders. It is the oldest portion of the State, and whilst it contains more talent, in proportion to numbers, than Middle and West Tennessee, it likewise contains more ignorance. The masses are greedy, nay *sinfully* ignorant, and have been long accustomed to follow their leaders in every thing, just as the masses of New-England follow theirs. Nor is it wholly unlike New-England in other respects. The first Constitution adopted by that State after its admission into the Union, contained a clause guaranteeing to *free negroes* the rights of suffrage, provided they had a proper qualification. This, however, was prohibited in the amendment, and abolition seemed on the wane until the Presidential election of 1856, in which Fremont received several votes in many of the mountain counties, although there was no Republican ticket in Tennessee.

Any one conversant with the geography of our country, cannot fail to see the vast importance of this now threatened section to the Southern Confederacy. East Tennessee once in the indisputed possession of the enemy, Georgia will become the last scene of strife in this war. Our fortunes would seem almost desperate. We have, however, every confidence in the ability of our troops to defeat the enemy after he shall have crossed the Cumberland Mountains, and in that case, the whole rebel horde now threatening East Tennessee will be captured.

FOURTH OF JULY.

From the Petersburgh Express, June 24.

From the circumstances by which we are surrounded, it will be impossible to observe the approaching anniversary of this hallowed day with the usual demonstrations. But there cannot be a dissenting opinion, we think, in regard to its continued and perpetual claims upon the reverence of the people of these Confederate States. The great doctrine embodied in the Declaration of Independence is that there can be no just Government without the consent of the governed. This was the principle for which our fathers fought and bled, and it is this for which we are now contending. Its successful vindication in the first war of independence was mainly due the to men of the South, and we can no more ignore the day than we can ignore Washington and his compatriots. What day may be hereafter designated, to commemorate the second War of Independence, we cannot say; but the Fourth of July can never be left out of our calendar. That the Yankees make it a season of excessive jubilation is altogether probable. After profaning every principle of the Gospel of Christ, while their lies have been filled with puritanical professions, they will make broad their phylacteries in expounding the political faith of our fathers. But they can delude nobody but themselves—having forsaken the right way, and gone astray after Balaam, the son of Bosok, who loved the wages of unrighteousness.

GEN. TOOMBS' COTTON CROP.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Southern Confederacy.

Some of our cotemporaries in Southwestern Georgia have been complaining that Gen. Toombs has planted a larger cotton crop than usual, while many farmers had planted none, and all (except a very few) had greatly reduced the number of acres usually planted by them. This evidence of patriotism on the part of the cotton planters is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. A people who will make such sacrifice can never be subdued. Gen. Toombs, for some reason unknown to us, has declined to observe this rule so nigh universal, and it has given a good deal of dissatisfaction. The papers have noticed it, and condemned it very extensively—it may be hastily, we can't say; and the Committee of Public Safety in Cuthbert have taken the following action:

Whereas, Authentic information has been received that Gen. Robert Toombs, of the C. S. A., Col. A. P. Rood, and others, owning large plantations on the Chattahoochee River—influenced, as we believe, more by avarice than patriotism, have planted unusually large crops of cotton, thereby curtailing to that extent the provision crop necessary for the support of our suffering country; therefore,

Resolved, That Gen. Robert Toombs, Col. A. P. Rood, and all others who have followed their pernicious example, be requested to withdraw all their available negro labor from the cultivation of their cotton crops, and place it in charge of the Committee appointed to superintend the defence of the river.

Resolved, That although it may not be regarded as pertinent to objects for which this meeting has assembled, yet we cannot withhold the expression of our unqualified indignation toward those who have recklessly disregarded the wants and necessities of our army—by planting more cotton than is sufficient for domestic use. Their purses may be better filled—but we trust they will not fail to receive the reward due their unpatriotic conduct.

A similar Committee at Eufaula, Ala., have adopted the foregoing.

The only public notice which Gen. Toombs has taken in this matter is the following dispatch, which we take from the Columbia *Times*, and which appears to be in answer to a demand from the Committee for his hands to work on the defences of the river.

Richmond, June 11, 1862.

To Messrs. Geo. Hill, A. T. Newsom and William Carter, Committee:

Gents: Your telegram has been received. I refuse a single hand. My property, so long as I live, shall never be subject to the order of those cowardly miscreants, the Committee of Public Safety, of Randolph County and Eufaula. You may rob me in my absence, but you cannot intimidate me.

(Signed) ROBERT TOOMBS.

THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

The Great Shilling Days—The Commissioners Right for Once, and the Journalists Wrong—The Press Table in the Refreshment Room—Indignation of the Times—Temptations of Pressmen—The Derby and the Japanese—The Great Crowd at Epsom and the Exhibition—Patricians and Plebians—Sewing Machines—Life Boat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sunday, June 9, 1862.

The shilling days of the great Exhibition have justified the most sanguine expectations of the Commissioners. What is more extraordinary, they have demonstrated that the latter might, at long intervals, be right. The Commissioners said that fifty thousand visitors could be comfortably accommodated in the building; the Press said pooh! Sixty thousand—not fifty—have trickled through its corridors in a single day; and although I am not prepared to say that the comfort of each unit was absolute, it was enough to prove that the Commissioners knew what they were talking about, and that the able journalists of a somewhat querulous city were for once wrong. The able journalists, by the way, have recently got into a scrape of their own. It is said that they hunger for the fleshpots of the refreshment department, and that the contractors, with a prudent knowledge of the side on which their bread is buttered, have established a "Press" table, where, as I gather, the orgies of ancient Rome are far surpassed. I do not believe a word of the scandal. It originated with the *Times*, and was an ingenious device to throw discredit on the cheap papers which, to the amazement of the thunderer, continue to live, and, all things considered, to do rare service in the cause of the exhibition. Nothing can tempt me to harbor a suspicion of the virtue of the English Press—a virtue as austere as it is altitudinous; no, not even a knowledge of the frailty of American journalists, whose sad penchant for oysters is the source of so much moral tearing of hair and gnashing of teeth. The idea of a London pressman being tempted by a cold joint and a pickle, is to my mind more horrible than open prostration before the bivalvular basilisk. Still the *Times* has written an article to prove that *it*, at least, is free from sin; and several other papers have followed suit. The irreverent aver that there is a flavor of napkin about the whole of them, and a feeble, but healthy trace of lemon-juice. Snobs of a jocular turn, when they go into the dining-room, ask for the "Press-table," and if the waiter is negligent, threaten him with the rigors of large type. Our brethren have not only fallen, but been driven into the streets—like a good many more unfortunates.

And talking of jocular snobs, (I really know no other name for a very large class of young men here, who are harmless, yet offensive; well-dressed, yet vulgar; good-tempered, yet indescribably rude,) reminds me that on Wednesday last the *genus* had its great field day—to wit, the Derby. Now that there is a railroad to the Downs, all London can indulge in the luxury of seeing the winner win. But the iron horse has not yet supplanted the four-footed one, even here. The "road" is still regarded as the legitimate way of getting to Epsom, and all the conveyances that London could turn out were on it last Wednesday. From the donkey cart of the costermonger to the four-horsed drag of the aristocrat, everything vehicular could be seen propelling toward the favored spot. The day was delightful, but the dust, as usual, was intolerable. People looked like fossils by the time they reached their destination. The Japanese Ambassadors were there—knives and all. I hope sincerely that their bets, if they made any, were on the wrong side. Nothing could well be more absurd than their appearance. Adopting for once an European custom, they decorated their flat, round, lacquered hats with green veils—a British contrivance for keeping out the dust. And so these shiney, sniggering varlets ran the gauntlet of English chaff, and were, I sincerely hope and trust, made wretched by it. No amount of opprobrium could come up to the occasion; but a jocular snob, I am proud to say, distinguished himself by "bonneting" the most solemn looking representative of the Tycoon, afterward exchanging "tiles" with that dignitary. Rather late in the evening, I had the felicity of meeting the hero in the neighborhood of the Haymarket, wearing his trophy proudly on his brow, to the infinite delight of the populace. I need scarcely add that, at that time, there were several bricks in it. If I could have seen the companion picture, namely, the "Wretched Jap. Under the Infliction of a British 'Stove-pipe,'" I should, I think, have gone home happy. One can almost afford to pity an enemy who wears an English hat. Here is another thing about the distinguished foreigners. The other day the Embassy went to Newgate, and among the sights were shown the gallows. An official explained the method of "turning off" the superfluous population, and was minute and particular on the subject of the noose and the knot. The Japs were so much interested that they desired the Governor to bring out a man and hang him, so that they might have some of the fun as well as all the details. Their astonishment can be imagined when they were told that hanging in England was an awful legal ceremony, and not a trivial pastime for bloodthirsty visitors. One of the number, who evidently seemed to think that the Governor was not behaving with proper hospitality, remarked that in his country they would make no words about so trifling a request, but hang the first man they could lay their hands on.

Those who waited until Wednesday last for a quiet day on which to visit the Exhibition were most grievously disappointed. It was reasonable enough to suppose that London, drained by the Derby, would send but a small representation to the Exhibition, but all reasonable suppositions fall to the ground in view of the enormous capacity for holiday taking which the Londoners seem to possess. Half a million of people at Epsom made no perceptible difference at the other places of attraction. The various galleries, shows and gardens were as crowded as usual, whilst the Exhibition—where it was thought the attendance would be unusually slim—overflowed with fifty thousand enthusiasts, many of whom pic-nic'd under the domes. It is only on such occasions, and by rushing from one place to another, everywhere encountering huge crowds, that one can faintly realize the extent of the population, and how thoroughly it "goes in" to enjoy life. We hear in America a great deal about the cold shade of aristocracy, but I must honestly confess that I have not experienced it. The thousands who spend their happy day in the Exhibition, and come provisioned with a double allowance of curiosity and appetite, think, I am confident, a great deal more of their cold ham and beef. Aristocrats of the highest classes and plebeians of the lowest, seem content to shoulder each other for the best places where the question of enjoyment is at issue, and neither one nor the other allows his equanimity to be disturbed by the unusual contest. Indeed, the high-titled folk seem to prefer going on the cheap days, when they are sure to encounter the people and their baskets, than on the exclusive five shilling ones, when the Court-Guide is supposed to be more fully represented. And if I were a Duke I would do the same, for when the Courts are thronged with artisans, it will be strange, indeed, if you cannot get an explanation of almost everything that is to be seen, whilst on the fashionable day the big-bugs (especially the little big-bugs) seem to be trying their hardest to explain to themselves how on earth they came to be there. The only relaxation one gets on such occasions is to walk into the refreshment room and see a hundred and fifty Englishmen all eating Bath buns, as if it were a festive sacrifice, that had to be performed in silence.

In the Exhibition of 1851, America was supreme in the article of sewing machines, but I am not all certain that the same good fortune will attend her this time, albeit Mr. Howe's portrait (it is an excellent but rather soiled seventy-five cent one, in a rich gilt twenty-five cent frame, slightly fly-blown) hangs like a banner on the outward wall, as if to bid defiance to the world. It must be a source of irrepressible comfort to the various makers of sewing machines, who, I am told, have to pay tribute to Mr. Howe, to know that the good tempered face and immaculate "choker" of that gentleman are here so handsomely presented for their gratification. France seems to have devoted much thought to the construction of the useful little domestic engines, and has succeeded in fabricating a variety of styles which have the advantage of rare excellence, and are said moreover to possess peculiar executive powers. They are of course all indebted to the American inventor of the principle, and probably stand in awe of the choker—which is a principle in itself—but they show a more marked progress in design than the American machines.

Everyone who crosses the Atlantic or lives on the seaboard takes an interest in life-boats. Mr. J. G. Scholl, of Port Washington, Wisconsin, has contributed an extremely ingenious model of an article of this kind, which possesses the great merit of novelty. It does not look like a boat at all, but rather like a grim and slimy monster of the deep, with a trap-door in its back for benevolent purposes. The interior, which you can inspect through the opening, reveals a system of arrangements for the accommodation of an extensive family of Jonahs—for the crew and the passengers, the savers and the saved. The object of the boat is to pass through a heavy surf with safety. The internal fittings are all placed below the centre of gravity and of flotation. They are hung in the manner of a binnacle compass, that is, be the motion of the external shell or hull of the boat what it may, the persons within are always maintained in the same position. Indeed, if the boat were to turn round and round, like a wheel, the passengers would still be unmoved. The steering apparatus is within, and so also the arrangements for a screw propeller. There is no outer deck to be swept by the raging sea; indeed, the boat resembles a porpoise in the model, and water may break over it without damage. It can be managed with safety and ease, but one has to be careful in getting in, and so contrive it that he pop in when the interior is not revolving, or else, like a precipitate squirrel, he may leave something behind him.

C. B. S.

All About Guns—Armstrong Ordnance—Whitworth do.—The Blakely 500-pounder—The Mersey Steel 600-pounder—the Lancaster Gun.

LONDON, Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Nothing can exceed the fondness of the Englishman for his horse, unless it be his devotion for his gun. This, I believe, is generally acknowledged. But, permit me to add, if that gun happens to be of the Armstrong kind, his devotion assumes the form of veneration. I have mentioned casually, in one of my former letters, that there is a trophy devoted exclusively to this manufacture. It exhibits in a very complete manner the way in which the new ordnance is turned out, from the earliest weldings to the finished arm—an extremely stylish piece of 110 pounds. I am not wrong in saying that this superb cannon is the shrine at which every Britisher offers up a certain amount of incense. It represents the present might of the nation; the means by which the little island is to be kept tight. So far it is believed to be invincible; experiments have demonstrated that its projectiles will go through anything in the way of practicable armor for vessels; it grows in caliber and toughness with each trial, and, altogether, is undoubtedly a remarkable child of its age. Any nation possessing a similar weapon, or one concerning which so much has been said, would naturally feel curious concerning it. Do we not all of us remember the excitement a new gun used to create when it made its first appearance in the City Hall Park, and was hauled about over people's toes to the delight of the boot-blacks and the recruiting Sergeants? There is nothing surprising, then, in the popularity of the Armstrong gun, and not the slightest reason, except a mechanical one, for pronouncing it a bore. Shall I be forgiven for saying that it is the source of an unfailing supply of amusement to your correspondent; the English are so ludicrously reverential and affectionate toward it. You will see a Johnny Bull step up to the sacred piece with awed curiosity depicted on his countenance and respectful trepidation in his step. He will gaze at it with half-averted eyes; then pace round it like a monk in a cloister. Warming as he draws nearer to the beloved object by these preliminary ceremonies, he speedily merges from the reverential to the affectionate mood. He steps briskly to the various angles of the carriage, and looks knowingly at the knobby parts; taps the barrel with his knuckles, as if it were a young heifer that he was going to buy at so much a pound. Then he will look down the rifling, following the twist until he squints horribly; then go to the other end, and try, first with one eye, then with the other, then with both, to take a sight at the farrier's trophy a few yards off. By this time he is on thoroughly free and easy terms with the weapon, and does not hesitate to dust it with his pocket handkerchief, if it needs that polite attention, and the policeman does not happen to be in the neighborhood. From this moment I think he regards the piece as his own, and feels flattered by any remark that may escape from a spectator, and is in any way complimentary to it. If a knot of misguided foreigners should happen to pass, he looks at them benevolently, as though he would say: "You see, my friends, what I can do. This is the Armstrong gun. It can blow you out of the water in no time. Go. Dispose of your navies, and behave yourself, and you may yet be spared."

The Armstrong trophy, seriously, merits all the admiration that it elicits from the critical in matters of mere workmanship. It has been stated, and justly, that the whole exhibition does not contain a fairer specimen of manufacturing skill in metal-work than that afforded by the 110-pounder alluded to, which I presume is nothing more than an average specimen of the work turned out at Woolwich. Indeed there is a tree of the various parts which indicates clearly enough that much of the efficiency of the arm is due to the perfection of its manufacture. The process by which the Armstrong ordnance is made was for a long time a secret. The Government hesitated about having it made, however, but liberal counsel prevailed, and any nation may now learn the secret. The method may be described in a very few words: It consists of winding bars of red-hot iron into a spiral coil, welding them together into one massive tube, boring them out, and then shrinking one over the other till the requisite strength and thickness are attained. It is then a mere rifled hollow tube, open at both ends, and with trunnions. A hole is prepared for the breech-piece to drop in, and a powerful lever-screw put at the back to close it up. This is the whole secret, and it seems wonderfully simple until you look at the gun itself. Then you perceive that the most remarkable machinery must be needed in its manufacture, and skilled labor and industrial tools of the best. The tubes are forged together as clean as castings, and the vent-pieces are guaged with Whitworth's guages to the 1-1000th of an inch. The 1-1000th part of an inch has until lately been regarded as an imaginery guage, but it is stated as a fact that, in the Woolwich (Royal) factory, this perfection of fitting has been obtained. One of the tubes, to show the power of the rifling machines, is rifled in four distinct ways, each mode including in itself almost all the varieties of rifling known to gunsmiths. So perfect are the rifling machines in the arsenal, that it is affirmed they can actually copy a signature in the bore of a gun. The tenuity of the material with which these weapons are made is demonstrated by the fact that some of the specimens here exhibited have been tested to the utmost force of powder and resistance of shot, to see if it were possible to burst them, but in vain. The bolts they have fired were longer and almost heavier than the guns themselves, and with them, the ordnance tested is now shown as perfect as on the day it left the factory. A good deal of misapprehension exists about the caliber of British ordnance, arising from the fact that, in recent experiments, a hundred-pounder has frequently thrown bolts of two and three hundred pounds. This has led to an idea that the Government possesses extremely heavy guns of the Armstrong make. Only last night, a member of the House put a question to the Secretary of State for War, seeking information on the subject. Sir Geo. C. Lewis replied that one two-hundred-pounder Armstrong rifled gun had been constructed. It had been tested during the last week, and experiments would immediately be commenced with it. A six hundred-pounder Armstrong gun is now in course of construction, and it is promised that it shall be ready for proof in three months. The Secretary added that a wrought iron rifled gun was now being constructed by Mr. Lydell Thomas, to throw a projectile of four hundred pounds weight, which it was expected would be ready in four months. These big guns, it will be seen, are not turned out so rapidly as the uninitiated might suppose. There are excellent authorities here, indeed, who assert that a six-hundred pound gun can never be made with the present known means so as to insure the safety of the gunners; in other words, that nine out of ten will burst.

The most valuable part of the Armstrong trophy is the very interesting series of specimens of tools employed in the manufacture of the guns; as also a collection of drawings of the more cumbrous machinery, and another of guages. The War-office has put itself to much trouble and expense in surrendering at one glance the whole secret of this important manufacture. A short distance from the trophy are glass cases, in which are placed every description of shot and shell now in use in the British service. One of these *souvenirs* is over three feet in diameter, and was built for the Russian war. There are round shot from six-pounders to thirty-two-pounders; round shells on Boxer's and Moorsom's principle, with time-fuses and percussion-fuses to explode on striking the object. There are solid Armstrong conical shot, formed like the Enfield rifle bullet, having a thin coating of lead round the cylindrical part to take the grooves of the gun, so as to impart the necessary spin to the projectile; shell with apertures in the apex for the reception of the percussion-fuse by which they are exploded; shells of similar construction, but having a number of segments disposed round the interior of the external iron case, so as to insure a certain number of regularly-formed pieces being scattered for the destruction of an enemy, in addition to the irregular fragments of the iron case—a sort of dinner and dessert of death. An interesting series of sections, both of the Armstrong and the round shells, for smooth-bore guns, show the arrangement of the bursting charge, and the details and construction both of the time fuses and the percussion appliances. There are illustrations of the manufacture of all the different small-arm cartridges used in the service, including the Enfield, the obsolete Minié of 1851, the Westley Richmond breech-loader, the Whitworth rifled musket, and the Sharpe breech-loading carbine; packets of each of their different kinds of ammunition; and the section of a barrel of ammunition showing the artistic way in which cartridges and caps are packed for service. Similar details are shown of the manufacture of caps, from the sheet of copper to the finished article. The Royal carriage department shows every description of gun carriage, trucks, slide, timber wagon, forge wagon, rocket carriage, store cart and ambulance used in both services. In conclusion, I have only to add, that this thorough and complete exposition of the industrial methods used by the British Government in the manufacture of its most prized implements of war, excites, and deservedly, the surprise and admiration of all foreigners; not necessarily because it displays perfection of mechanical skill, but because it reveals the conscious security of the Government. There is certainly not another Government in Europe that would thus openly impart its military method to the scrutiny of rivals.

But I am afraid that the War office is not appreciated by its neighbor, the Whitworth Ordnance and Rifle Company, who exhibit some of their famous weapons, and, it is only fair to add, divide the interest and enthusiasm of the public. If I were not afraid of an Englishman's indignation, I should like to ask the Superintendent of the Whitworth trophy what he really thinks of the Armstrong gun. I am certain that if I were fighting England with a pop-gun, he would give me comfort. Never do I pass this splendid collection of weapons without thinking of the guns that at the outset of the war were sent by loyal Americans of Manchester to the American Government, and which were received so superciliously and scurvily. If I am not mistaken, a public-spirited citizen of New-York mounted one of them as an act of charity, and perhaps it succeeded in getting to the seat of war, on its new legs. Another of the park I saw, with my own eyes, rolling about the steamboat wharf, in limbo, as I was informed, for duty. And yet this ordnance is regarded by military authorities as superior in some respects, to that of Sir W. Armstrong! The Whitworth rifle—having the field to itself—is now the favorite weapon among prize-shooting volunteers. It is constructed on the inventor's principle of a hexagonal bore; being forty-five parts of one inch in diameter across the planes, and forty-nine parts of an inch across the angles of the hexagon. The rifling turns once in twenty inches; the ammunition is prepared so that it may be inserted at one operation without reversing or tearing. The front sight is constructed in such a way that it can be set to the state of the wind, and a double-acting rack and pinion gives very accurate adjustment to the fore-sight. The ordnance exhibited range from a one-pounder to a seventy-pounder ship's cannon. The pitch of the rifling in these guns is in every case twenty times the diameter of the bore; the material of the cannon may be steel-iron, brass, wrought iron, or cast-iron, but one of the two first-mentioned metals is preferred by Mr. Whitworth. The projectiles are usually cast, then planed to suit the rifling. One man can mold 200 of the 12-pound shot per day, and another can plane them; or they can be cast so as not to require planing. Hollow shot are treated in a similar manner and then filled. No special fuse is required, as the flash of the explosion ignites a fuse in the front, placed and used like the ordinary simple time fuse. The average ranges obtained from a rifled 12-pounder, on this principle, with a 12-pound shot and 1¾ pounds powder are, at point blank, 380 yards; at 1°, 900 yards; at 5°, 2,600 yards; at 10°, 4,500 yards; 20°, 7,000 yards; at 35°, 10,000, or nearly six English miles. The average charge of powder, however, is stated to be one-sixth of the weight of the shot. The Whitworth Company claim that with their guns, and a hard, metal, flat-fronted shot, they have in all cases been able to penetrate iron armor plates. They say that, as a general rule, the caliber of the guns employed should be slightly in excess of the thickness of metal to be pierced, and that when this condition is observed, they (the guns) will surely send their hard-metal flat-fronted projectiles through armor plates of forged or rolled wrought iron, whether placed upright or inclined to the perpendicular. It is stated also that flat-fronted projectiles may be made to pass through water to a considerable distance, and still retain great penetrating power. The drill of the gunners with the rifled muzzle-loading cannon is similar to that practiced for the smooth-bore cannon, and the Whitworth gun is equally applicable for the use of solid shot, hollow shot, shell, tubular and flat-fronted shot.

Other pieces of ordnance are exhibited by less known makers—for instance, the Blakeley gun, a 500-pounder; one of smaller calibre, by the same maker; the Mersey steel 600-pounder—a fine specimen of heavy forging. The carriage of this collosus is surrounded by heavy armor plates; the first ever broken by cannon. There is also a large Lancaster gun, oval-bored, the first to which the rifling principle was applied, and which, although now superseded, did good execution at Sebastopol.

C. B. S.

PERSONAL.

—Capt. John P. Sherburne, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Gen. Wadsworth's Staff, while riding with other members of the Staff on Wednesday evening last, was kicked by one of the horses on the leg, just below the knee, making a horrible gash. It is believed the bone is not broken, but he has been confined to his bed since, being very much reduced by loss of blood and by fever, from which he is slowly recovering.

—A meeting of the numerous members of the Chapin family throughout the United States has been arranged to take place at Springfield, Mass., on the 15th of September. The Chapin family is one of the largest of the old New-England stock, and is numbered by thousands. All of the name in this country, it is said, descended from Deacon Samuel Chapin, one of the early settlers of Springfield. The principal address of the occasion will be delivered by Judge Henry Chapin, of Worcester.

—Hon. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, has declined to become a candidate for reëlection to Congress. In his response to the letter from his constituents, he says that his time the coming Summer and Fall will be occupied at Washington upon the Committees he is now serving, and that he will be unable to mingle in the coming political contest, deeming the country's interest of far more importance.

—One of the rebel prisoners confined on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, was recently released through the intercession of a lady of this City, to whom he was engaged to be married, and whom he has since made his wife. He was originally from Mobile, and when taken prisoner was on the Medical Staff of Morgan's Cavalry Regiment.

—A Nashville correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* states that the residence of Gen. Pillow, in the vicinity of that city, is carefully guarded by our soldiers, while hospital room is scarce. Where's Mr. Stanton?

—The New-Orleans *Picayune* announces the death of Robert R. Sherman, who had for eighteen or twenty years been connected with that paper, first as compositor, and afterward as foreman of the press-room. He was a native of Providence, R. I., and was about 45 years of age.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE C. S. A. AND THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN. (A Letter to an English Friend.) By J. G. Barnard, Major of Engineers, U. S. A., Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac. With five Maps. New-York: D. Van Nostrand, No. 192 Broadway. London: Truebner & Co. 1862.

The reputation alone of Maj. Barnard as an officer of the highest ability in his arm of the military profession, identified with so many of the finest engineering achievements of the country, would secure to him a large audience for any utterance he might wish to give in that direction. What he has to say on a topic of such universal interest as the repulse of the National forces in front of the rebel works at Manassas, will be listened to with the utmost attention. What Maj. Barnard here presents was, he tells us in his preface, commenced in February in a letter to a friend in England, through whom alone he expected it to reach publicity. That style of composition he found it impossible to maintain as he proceeded with the task, and hence he varies it, retaining the epistolary form, however, to the end.

Maj. Barnard appends to his letter copies of the plans of the field which accompanied Gen. McDowell's official report; a very accurate plan recently made under his own directions by Lieut. H. L. Abbott, of the Topographical Engineers, who served with Gen. Tyler in the battle; a third plan prepared by Gen. W. F. Barry, Chief of Artillery in the Potomac army, and still another very curious one published in Richmond soon after the action. The volume is a most valuable memento of a memorable event in our history, and has been very handsomely presented by the publisher.

AGNES OF SORRENTO. An Italian Romance. By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Minister's Wooing," etc. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1862.

The many thousand readers of the *Atlantic Monthly* have already become familiar with this beautiful creation of the powerful and versatile mind that made of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* a temple of liberty, amid the applause of entire nations. Ticknor & Fields now issue the work in a handsome octavo, put up in the partly-ornamental and partly-substantial form for which the house is noted. Of the story we have scarcely more to say than might be necessary if the subject before us were a sketch by Carlo Dolce, or a vase by Benvenuto Cellini.

Mrs. Stowe has transfused her own entity into the Italian nature, or it into her own so thoroughly that her book reads like a Sicilian prose poem of the olden time, transferred to English with its rare illuminated colorings melted into Saxon words, with this difference, that the story breathes and lives with the freshness and the vigor of our own active period. Passages it contains are fully equal to *Corinne* in every attribute, while the scope and moral are loftier, purer and healthier, in all respects. As the last lines of her last chapter declare of Savonarola, so may we, still environed with the fervid atmosphere of this charming story, say of its authoress, that "the words she spoke were the seeds of immortal flowers which blossom in the secret dells and obscure shadows" of every land that holds a human heart!

The Pearl of Orr's Island—By the same authoress and publisher, is, as the title-page tells us, a story of the coast of Maine, told with Mrs. Stowe's usual graphic power and earnest Christian spirit. Of a scope entirely different from her *Agnes of Sorrento*, it affords but little opportunity for a display of the same accomplishment and feeling, yet Mara and Moses, the two youthful and loving genii of Orr's Island, are fresh and bright conceptions. The scenery, toils and adventures of the wild coasts beyond Portland are graphically portrayed, and the New-England characteristics of the tale are faithfully and successfully daguerreotyped in vivid sentences.

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.—Delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in April, May and June, 1861. By Max Mueller, M. A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of France. From the second London edition, revised. New-York: Charles Scribner, No. 124 Grand-street. 1862. 416 pages. 8vo.

At a time when commerce is opening every portion, however obscure or remote, of the entire globe, to mutual intercourse between nations, the science of language must necessarily be one of universal interest, and more peculiarly so that while nations are brought more and more in contact, and the wished-for moment seems approaching when the artificial difference of speech will no longer interpose a barrier between children of a common destiny, the tendency to debase and corrupt the best and most useful tongues by the employment of slang phrases or vile grammatical abortions is so manifest. Mr. Mueller sets out with the proposition that language is a real science—nay, more or less a *physical* science—and that words, if acted upon and influenced by the mind, undoubtedly react in shaping or modifying to some extent the mode of operation of the mind that employs them. Mr. Muller takes the whole range of the investigation involved, penetrating the very depths of philological research from the days of Aristotle down to Locke, Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart, Horne Tooke, Hervas, Monboddo, Adelung, Dr. Whewell, &c. The Growth of Language in Contradistinction to its History; the Empirical State of the Science: Its Classificatory Stage; Its Genealogical and Morphological Classifications; Its Constituent Elements; Comparative Grammar; The Theoretical Stage of the Science, and the Origin of Language, form separate topics, all converging upon the one great fact, that language is a science within the scope and control of men. The deduction hinted, if not directly made, is, that the dream of the relationship of all human tongues, and their final possible fusion into one well-ordered and complete speech for our entire race, is not altogether beyond the limits of the real. Mr. Mueller has enriched this edition with a genealogical table of the Aryan, the Semitic, and the Northern and Southern divisions of the Turanian tongues, and rendered the whole work doubly useful as a book of reference, by providing a copious and minutely accurate index.

The work is a rare gift to modern literature.

JOURNAL OF ALFRED ELY, A PRISONER OF WAR IN RICHMOND. Edited by Charles Lanman. New-York: D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway. 1862. Pages 359, 8 vo.

Mr. Ely was known to a circle of political friends, and somewhat to the public, as an active politician and a laborious member of Congress of the Republican school, before the outbreak of 1861 had deepened into a wide-spread and defiant rebellion. But a chance in some points of view untoward, and, in others, most fortunate to the Republic, has made the name of Alfred Ely known in every corner of the land, both North and South. The outline of the narrative of his captivity subsequent to the battle of Bull Run is too well known, too frequently recited, and has been too widely circulated, throughout the Northern States at least, to require such scanty repetition as our space would allow us to make here. But the life-like, filled-in picture which Mr. Ely has here reproduced from the actual sketches taken while he yet lingered in prison, and was warm with the scenes he describes, has long been clamored for, and will be caught up by thousands with zealous eagerness. Mr. Ely writes in that quiet, unexaggerated manner which interests while it convinces. He nowhere indulges in unmanly invective, but gives us the plain facts in unpretending words, which are ten thousand times more eloquent to both mind and heart than either manufactured indignation or peevish abuse. At the close of the journal is given a complete alphabetical list of all the Union officers and privates held by the rebels at Richmond during the authors detention, and the volume is enhanced in value by an excellent steel engraving of the "wolfish little man," as a rough member of the chivalry once designated him to be.

This *wolfishness*, the ultimate consideration with which he was treated by Southerners, whose personal kindness he cordially acknowledges, would prove to have resided only in the breast of the gallant cavalier who used the expressive phrase. To our preception, the trait is quite invisible. 'Tis true we have never, in the body, seen the original, but, as we catch his figure through those shining prison-bars at Richmond—to him so sombre—the "little yankee" is handsomer than D' Orsay, and more gentle than a nun; but, then, good reader, we first looked upon the portrait when we had read the book!

LES MISERABLES. PART I. FANTINE. By Victor Hugo. New-York. Charles Lassalle, Editeur, No. 92 Walker-street 1862.

This great production of unquestioned and exalted genius, which is destined to mark a new era—a revival—in the higher social literature not of France alone but of all nations, in our time, has at length begun to appear. The first part of the romance-drama under the title of *Fantine* has already been distributed by myriads of copies all over Christendom.

Since the appearance of the *Nôtre Dâme de Paris*, or "The Hunchback of Notre Dâme," as it was styled in the English translation, the Admirable Crichton of French *belles-lettres*—the poet, dramatist, historian, orator, statesman, all in one—has produced no extended prose work of fiction until to-day; but the present magnificent recompense he offers us has garnered all the ripeness of his thirty intervening years of thought, suffering, sentiment and experience.

The wild enthusiasm with which this first part of the work has been received, even surpasses the longing eagerness with which it was awaited by Europe, and while the highest rank and intellect have at once recognized its power, the welcome of *the people* has been an *Io triumphe!*—a pæan of joy.

When Lacroix, Verboeckhoeven & Co., the Brussels publishers, had but begun to issue their first edition, in April last, Hugo wrote to his friend Hetzel, to know something of the public verdict. His letter of inquiry was but the interrogation—"?." Hetzel replied with equal brevity, but many times, sending messenger after messenger with this written answer—"!." This was no more expressive than true—the reception of the masterpiece was one vast exclamation of surprise, sympathy, emotion and rejoicing that the masses had found a voice as imperial from the Himalayan heights of genius as any that ever founded or toppled mighty States. Since April 15 the Belgian publishers have exhausted five complete editions, and the Paris sales are estimated to exceed 100,000, with demands continually pouring in that cannot be at once supplied. Balzac, in the series of great works embraced under the general title of the *Comedie Humaine*, has dissected, with surpassing skill, many of the phases of inmost life and character, which, while French, in the first instance, are yet universal; and Eugene Sue, in his *Mysteries of Paris*, his *Wandering Jew*, and the remarkable many-volumed work suppressed at its outset, some few years ago, by the Imperial Police, has done much to advocate the poor; but Hugo has eclipsed these efforts all, incorporating everything that they could yield, and lifting them into a far loftier range of contemplation, as though upon eagle pinions. This, too, he has done with a resplendent radiance, smoothness and power of style, which neither of the others we have named could even pretend to imitate.

Fantine is but the preliminary part of this great prose epic. As the drama has five acts, so has this work five parts. Four, viz: Cosette, Marius, The Idyl of the Rue Plumet and The Epic of the Rue St. Denis and Jean Valjean are yet to come. Each one of these is complete in itself, forming a rounded episode of the entire plan, but the main action embraces all, and all are necessary to the end.

M. Lassalle, of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, has issued a very excellent French edition of *Fantine*, in paper covers, in the clear and tasteful style of typography and arrangement familiar to the readers of the *Semaine Litteraire*. The price fixed is but 75 cents, while the Paris edition costs $3. Until the arrival of the latest steamer, every Paris copy, even at the high cipher charged, had been sold, and the demand for the Lassalle edition is very large and constant.

LES MISERABLES—FANTINE. A Novel. By Victor Hugo. Translated from the Original French, by Charles E. Wilbour. Carleton. New-York, 1862.

Elsewhere we have paid some attention to the New-York edition, in French, of the greatest romance of our day. Carleton, with his usual enterprise, has placed us in possession of a beautiful edition in English, translated by a gentleman of accomplishments and abilities well known to the American Press.

Carleton, whose reputation for taste and enterprise has already become coextensive with the trade, has put a capstone on the edifice in this publication. He gives you a paper-covered copy in extra octavo, double-columned, clear and perfect print, for 50 cents, and the same in unusually neat, solid and handsome cloth for $1, sent, postage-paid, to all parts of the country, on cash receipt of the price. Now, considering that each part of the Paris edition costs $3, this is what may fairly be termed an exploit. It is a *coup d'etat* in the book-trade, and, we are told, it has been appreciated by the public. It is but a few days since the announcement of this translation, and the 10,000 copies' consumption, which is considered "a plum," has already been far exceeded by Carleton's issue, with increasing demands. One peculiar advantage connected with the *Miserables* is, that each part is complete in itself, there being five in all. *Cosette*, the second, will be out in a few days, and we predict that its "run" will even far eclipse *Fantine*. It is needless for us to add fresh epithets. All the readers of this remarkable book will do that for themselves. Some sparkling wit has intimated that it possesses *nearly* the tragic power of Eugene Sue! We shall presently be told that the scream of the eagle is *nearly* as loud as the crow of a cock.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT BART. By John Gibson Lockhart. A new edition Vols. V. and VI. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

These two volumes of the charming edition in process of publication by the Boston house, cover a period of the "Wizard's" life extending from 1817 to 1823, inclusive, and spanning, in his literary career, one of its most eventful periods, viz.: that which opened with the production of *Harold the Dauntless*, and was illustrated by *Rob Roy*, *The Heart of Mid Lothian*, *Ivanhoe*, the *Monastery*, *The Fortunes of Nigel*, *Peveril of the Peak*, and *St. Ronan's Well*. The letters, anecdotes, household narratives and traits of life grouped in these two volumes are among the most valuable and interesting of the series. The vignette of Vol. V. is a lifelike engraving of Lady Scott, Sir Walter's wife, and that of Vol. VI. is an equally good full-length sketch of Mrs. Lockhart, his eldest daughter. Carleton, on Broadway, has the work for sale.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for July opens with a rare and racy article, entitled "Some Soldier Poetry," from the pen of John Weiss. This is followed by an able *critique* on "Froud's Henry Eighth," by C. C. Hazewell; "Presence," by Mrs. S. M. Davis; "Chiefly about War Matters," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "Originality," another of D. A. Wasson's peculiar and beautiful sketches; "Ericsson and his Inventions," by Epes Sargent; "Moving," a mirthful essay of the first sparkle; "Methods of Study in Natural History," by Louis Agassiz: "Friend Eli's Daughter," by Bayard Taylor; "Taxation no Burden," and "The Children's Cities," by the gifted Elizabeth Sheppard, author of "Charles Auchester." Interspersed with these are some little gems of verse, and the wreath is completed by the usual excellent selection of Literary Notices.

This number is specially noteworthy as commencing the tenth volume of the *Atlantic*, and if it be a warrant for the fulfillment of the promises contained in the prospectus, the readers of this valuable standard periodical may look forward to far greater enjoyment than ever.

Emloying some of the first talent of the country, the *Atlantic* has pushed steadily onward to success by the exercise of rare energy and discrimination. Of the advanced liberal school in politics, it is exalted and refined in literary taste, and in morals unexceptionable. Mirth and soberness, fact and fancy, are so blended in its pages, that it furnishes with every number, not only a copious, but a most varied and inviting repast. It has already attained a position at the head of the periodical Press in this country, and rivals the best in the world. We are promised, for the new volume, a still greater abundance of still richer material.

The Exchange, No. 2, for May, maintains the promise of its first appearance. An excellent article on "Ships in Armor," with sketches and diagrams of the *Monitor* and other notable iron-clad craft, opens the number, and is followed by able and valuable papers on the British Colonial Empire and Colonial Emancipation; Coöperative Associations and the Christian Socialists; Federal Finance, (very interesting;) Exhibitions of Industry, National and International; Mexico and Intervention, (concluded;) Legal Securities for English Settlers and Capital in Bengal, (concluded;) The Budget and the Income Tax; The Finances of France; The Import Trade of 1860 and 1861. To these are added miscellanea on English and Foreign Literature, Money, Banking and Shares, English and Scotch Metals and Metal Manufactures, Textiles and Textile Manufactures, Corn, Provision, and Foreign and Colonial Produce, &c., &c. Issued by Sampson, Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London. The *Exchange* is for sale by Walter Low, No. 39 Walker-street and No. 823 Broadway, New-York, and Walker, Wise & Co., No. 245 Washington-street, Boston, at 37½ cents per number, or $4 per annum.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 28, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg..	102⅞	50	Pac. M. S. Co...s30.	116
15,000	do	103	100	do	116⅜
18,000	do	103⅛	50	do.......s10.	116⅜
40,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	106⅜	250	do	117
3,000	Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	106⅝	100	do.......s30.	116¼
8,000	do	105⅝	1350	N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1-y. Cer.	100⅛	200	do.......b30	94
4,000	Tenn. State 6s,'90.	58½	100	do.......b30	93⅞
1,000	do	58¾	400	Erie Railway	36⅜
5,000	Vir. State 6s	56	100	Erie Railway pref..	64⅛
5,000	Mo. State 6s	52	20	Hud. Riv. R.	47
26,000	do	51⅜	100	Har. Railroad	17⅛
5,000	do	51½	100	do.......b60	17⅜
13,000	Mo 6s,is.H.&St.J.	66½	50	Nor. & Wor. R. R..	44
1,000	California State 7s	97¼	350	Reading Railroad	59⅜
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	100⅜	100	do.......b60	59⅞
18,000	do	100	100	do.......b60	60
10,000	E. R. 3d M.bs.'83.	97¾	50	Mich. Central R.R..	64
2,000	do	97½	100	do	64¼
1,000	E.R.R. 4th M. bs.	90¼	700	Mich. So. & No. Ind.	27¾
1,000	Hud.R.1st M.bs..	110½	200	Mi. S. & N. I. guar,	62
2,000	Hud.R.2dS.F.bs.	102⅜	25	Panama R. R. ex di.	139
4,000	Hud.R.R.R.3dM.	93½	100	Ill. Cen. scrip	62⅜
3,000	Harlem 1st M. bs.	104½	20	Clev. & Pittsburgh.	24
7,000	Chi.&N.W.2d M.	33½	200	do	23⅞
5,000	do	33¼	200	do.......b30	23⅞
3,000	D.L.&W.R.1stbs.	107½	100	do.......b60	23⅞
6,000	To.&Wa'h 1st M.	93	250	Galena & Chicago ..	72
1,000	do	93¼	50	do.......b30	72⅛
4,500	To. & Wa'h 2d M.	68½	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R...	49⅜
6,000	C. & Tol. S.F Bs.	99	100	do	49⅞
20,000	Pits. F.Wayne & Chic. 1st M.	96	100	do.......s60	49⅜
1,000	P.Ft.W.&C.2dM.	81	200	do.......s30	49¼
5,000	do	81½	300	do.......s30	49⅜
3,000	Indian.& Mad. R. 1st Mtge.Bds.	83	1250	do	49⅜
4,000	Buff.& S.L.1st M.	106	150	do	49⅞
5,000	Cl.& Pit.4th M...	68	100	do.......b30	49⅜
12	Merchants' Bank	100	50	do.......b30	50
19	Bk. of the Republic.	92	100	do.......s15	49¾
19	Citizens' Bank	96	250	Chic. & Rock I. R.R.	69⅜
2,000	Amer. Gold..s10	109	450	do	69⅛
42,000	do.	109⅛	100	do	69⅜
8,000	do	109	250	do	69⅜
8,000	do.......s20	108⅞	50	do	69⅞
1 0	Del. & Hud.Can.s60	94	200	do.......b30	69⅜
10	do	94⅛	70	Mil.&Pr.Du Ch.R.R.	35¼
10	do	94	100	Tol. & Wab. P'd.b30	48
75	Cum. Coal pref....	8¾	500	do.......b60	48
			100	do	47⅝

MONDAY, June 30—A. M.

The trade of the past week was active, in both Imports and Exports. The movement of the former was much larger than the corresponding week last season, and of the latter, including the shipments of Gold, $3,056,000, the sum total is again over five millions. In addition to the direct importation, the withdrawals from Bonded Warehouse of the previous importations were unusually heavy, the two sources of Customs Revenue producing to the Treasury the sum of $1,538,000, exclusive of the sums paid in at Boston Philadelphia, &c. The probability is that the withdrawals from Bond, in view of the early passage of the New Tariff bill, will continue large throughout the month of July. They may possibly be checked by some modification of the 20th section of the new bill, as it now stands. There is little doubt that influences will be brought to bear upon Congress by parties interested to exempt merchandise in Bond and on shipboard, on the 1st August, from the additional duties; but as the profits of such exemption would not inure to the consumer, while the exemption itself would diminish, and produce inequalities in the Customs Revenue, the section will probably be left to stand as it is. It is urged against it that the rule is a new and extraordinary one; so, it may be replied is the situation of the country in respect to the pressing demands upon the Treasury.

The Export demand was unusually brisk throughout the week, to the sailing of the steamer at noon on Saturday, after which both demand and price suddenly fell off, and there seemed as much anxiety to sell on Saturday afternoon as to buy on Thursday and Friday. The price closed 108½@109 ℔ cent., unsettled and irregular. The shipment of three millions yielded a handsome profit to the holders of Gold on this side, besides influencing to the extent of the additional rise in Exchange, the export value of the week's sales of Breadstuffs and Provisions. The movement, as in former years in the Summer season, is chiefly, if not altogether, supplied from California and the interior of the country, where, at present, there is no other practical use for Gold, and the amount left in the Banks in this City is the same as three weeks ago, since when eight millions have been sent abroad. The averages to be made up this afternoon will show about the same on the Specie line as last Monday, while the amount actually in Bank at the close of the week is $30,120,000, as against $30,440,000 at the close of the previous week. On and after Tuesday, July 1, the Banks will gain Gold from the Sub-Treasury from the payment of the half-yearly interest on the Public Debt of the United States. The Loan and Deposit lines of both have gone up in the last week one or two millions each. At the same time, the price of Money in the open market is 1 ℔ cent. higher, the quotation being raised from 4@5 ℔ cent. to 5@6 ℔ cent. per annum. The conversions of United States Notes into United States 6 ℔ cent. Stock at the Treasury, though large at the beginning of the week, have become irregular from the scarcity of these Notes in the market and the rise in the rate of interest, and in view of these changes, the probability is that the Senate will promptly sanction the bill passed by the House of Representatives, to increase the National Circulation. Exchange leaves off unsettled, 119½ to 120½ ℔ cent.

The first issue of United States Notes, available for Custom-house use as the equivalent of Gold, has advanced in the open market to 104½@105 ℔ cent. As the Notes are not re-issued in this form by the Government, they necessarily approximate closer to the price of Gold, as the amount not yet cancelled is daily or weekly diminished through the operations of the Custom-house. These operations are now at the rate of nearly two millions per week. But in addition to this immediate cause of appreciation, the consideration of future profits enters into the calculations of holders. The Notes being already the nearest paper representative of Gold, and likely, as their circulation is drawn down to a comparatively moderate amount, to become as valuable in the market as Gold itself. Hence there is a growing indisposition to part with them, while many of the importing merchants are supplying themselves in advance, where they can do so at current premium, without paying too much for the use of the Money invested in or borrowed upon them.

We have received various communications or inquiries concerning the alterations in the Tariff and the probability of Government action on the export of Bullion. In reference to the former, we have only room to say that while one correspondent complains that the additional duty on lead will only serve to protect certain large speculators in the article, who have heavy stocks on hand, *to sell to the Government*, another complains that Lead ore should not be taxed at all, while Lead itself should be. A third brings to the notice of the Ways and Means Committee that they [illegible] Spices as a fair subject for [illegible] [illegible] Decided, the [illegible] of the New Tariff Bill [illegible] now be useless [illegible] branch of Congress.

[illegible] as touching an export duty, on Bullion [illegible] other embarrassment to its free shipment abroad, we feel prepared to say that nothing of the sort is contemplated by the Government, nor likely to be entertained by any branch or department of it. It is neither desirable, as an economical or revenue measure, nor consistent with the uniform [illegible] of the country or its high credit at home [illegible]. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his [illegible] report, estimated the sum-total of Gold [illegible] country at *two hundred and seventy-five millions*, since when the new [illegible] of the Pacific [illegible] equal to $[illegible] or $25,000,000 additional. Whatever [illegible] of these vast sums [illegible] in the [illegible] of our Foreign Exchanges, or in the [illegible], on favorable terms, [illegible] American Securities heretofore held [illegible], not only with alacrity, [illegible] of the country. It is scarcely necessary [illegible] what these drafts upon our [illegible] otherwise useless stock of Bullion [illegible] next six or twelve months, any [illegible] anticipate drafts from the same [illegible] the overflowing granaries of the [illegible]. It is sufficient to know that the [illegible] is ready to answer to both, and the Government would about as soon think of levying an [illegible] upon, or prohibiting the shipment [illegible] of Wheat and Corn, as to attempt to [illegible] or shackle the free export of Bullion, [illegible] as a War or Revenue measure. The first [illegible] of the kind in Wall-street came from [illegible] source to the Government.

[illegible] Import entries of the past week, including Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $[illegible]157, against $1,332,763 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,016,380 against $2,308,981 same week in June, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $3,056,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days ago, for eleven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to May 31, amounted to

31, amounted to	$120,602,000
Add four weeks in June	11,843,114
[illegible] since July 1	$132,445,114
[illegible] last year	191,327,699
[illegible] since July 1	$58,882,585

[illegible] tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from

July 1, 1861, to May 31	$123,402,000
Add four weeks in June	10,613,890
Total clearances since July 1	$134,015,890
Against same date last year	124,967,717
Increased Export this season	$9,048,173

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From July 1 to May 31	$19,095,000
Add four weeks in June	9,814,800
Total since July 1	$28,909,000
Against same time, 1861	23,616,000
Increased Specie Export	$5,293,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ℘ ct. stock of U.S. of 61	106⅛@106⅝
New-York Central	93⅜@93⅞
New-York and Erie	37⅛@36⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	64⅛@64⅜
Rock Island	67⅛@70@69⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	62⅛@61⅜
Michigan Southern	27⅛@27⅜
Michigan Central	64½@64
Toledo	48@50@49⅜
Galena	71⅜@72
Illinois Central	62⅛@—
Panama	136½@135, ex. div.
Pacific Mail	115½@116½
Missouris	51⅛@51⅜
Tennessees	58⅛@58⅜
Hudson River	47⅛@47
Harlem Preferred	42⅛@42⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	22@24

The course of the Stock Exchange on the Share list was generally dull through the past week, and speculation uninteresting, with one or two exceptions. The variations in price are not important on any of the New-York or Western Roads, except Rock Island and Toledo, both of which improved 1½@2 ℘ cent. The others were steady, but waiting news from the army before Richmond. The Government Stocks are a fraction firmer, and in fair demand. The Railway Bonds active, and prices rather higher on the average than the week before, with a strong demand for all the established Mortgages, and a lively speculation in the readjusted Bonds of several of the Western lines. The increased demand on Panama caused a rise equal to 7 ℘ cent. from the price of Saturday week, and the approach of another quarterly dividend on Pacific Mail kept that Stock firm against the influence of a rumored opposition across the old Nicaragua route. This opposition is said to have taken shape at last, and according to the programme spoken of, is to embrace two steamers, the *Moses Taylor* and the *Coatzacoalcos*, on the Pacific side, (the latter soon to be sent around by Mr. Roberts,) and two steamers not yet named, on this side. The preparations are not such, however, as to alarm the holders of Pacific Stock for their regular quarterly dividends of at least 20 ℘ cent. per annum, nor to abate the efficiency and success of the Vanderbilt line on the Atlantic side. It is further stated that the old Canal Rights across Nicaragua have been bought up as the basis of reviving the transit through that country. The General Market on Saturday closed dull. The Brokers held but one regular Board, but kept their room open until 3 o'clock, for informal transactions. They have resolved to adjourn from Thursday afternoon, July 3, to Monday morning, July 8, for the observance of the National holiday.

The following are the bids made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100	Bank of N. America	101
Merchants'	100	Hanover	85
Mechanics'	104½	East River	99
Union	102	Market	97
America	110½	Nassau	90
Tradesmans', ex div.	97½	Shoe & Leather	102
Greenwich	131	Imp. & Traders'	102
State of New-York	93½	Park	113
Chatham	85	Man. & Merchants'	90
Bank of the Republic	92		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	95⅞
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	102	T.H.&Alton 2ds, 8 ℘ c. '70	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	107	Ch. & N. W. s. f.	97
Erie firsts, '68	106½	Ch. & N. W. firsts	69
Erie seconds, '79	105	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	52
Erie thirds, '83	97½	Ch. & N. W. seconds	33
Erie fourths, '80	90½	Ch. & N. W. int. bs	80
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	107½
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	102½	Del., Lac. & W. seconds	103
Hudson thirds, '75	93½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	68
Hudson convert., '67	89	Tol. & Wabash int. bonds	75
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	104½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	104
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	98
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	103½	New-Jersey Cen firsts	110
Mich. Cen. n. 1. 8 ℘ c. '82	107	N. J. Central seconds	104
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	95½
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. seconds	85½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2nds	81½
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	54
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	100½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	90

The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

The Sub-Treasury Receipts Saturday were $48,825 [illegible], including $218,000 for Customs; Payments, $900,317 96; Balance this afternoon, $14,600,[illegible] 99.

The additional Stock, $250,000, created by the [illegible] dividend of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company, payable on Aug. 1, will [illegible] of new road and a connection [illegible] recently purchased [illegible] of the Springfield and [illegible] Road. This gives the Company an [illegible] from the town of Delaware to Springfield, besides rendering them less dependent upon the Columbus and Xenia Company. The [illegible] being paid for out of the extra cash earnings of the Company the past year, it was deemed just to the shareholders to divide the new stock as an extra dividend, and thus place the Capital at the round sum of $5,000,000, in place of $4,750,000 as heretofore.

The yearly meeting of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, was held at Chicago, on the 20th inst. The earnings of the year were reported, in gross

were reported, in gross		$1,551,000
Expenses	$792,000	
Interest	274,000	
Improvements	45,000	
Loss on Illinois Currency	34,000	—1,145,000
Balance to Income		$406,000
Funded Debt of Company		$6,025,000
Capital		4,791,000
Together		$10,816,000
Original line cost	$7,540,000	
Northern Cross	1,925,000	
Claim on Peoria Road	2,413,000	
Material and bills received	[illegible]	—$12,[illegible]
Surplus in Sinking Fund and Inc. Acct.		$1,[illegible]

The report adds:

"From the above it appears that the net earnings of the road, which have not been divided among the shareholders, amount to $1,296,160 64, being $27 3-100 ℘ share of capital stock. Of this amount $285,508 63 has been paid, for $310,000 bonds of the Company, which have been canceled for sinking fund, and $1,010,652 01 has been paid on account of the property now owned by the corporation. As the necessity which has heretofore existed for using the revenue of the Company in protecting its interests, by the purchase of an interest in connecting roads, no longer exists, there appears no reason why the net revenue of the road should not hereafter be exclusively devoted to payment of regular semi-annual cash dividends."

The Empire City Fire Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 7 per cent.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company have declared a yearly dividend of 6 ℘ cent. on their capital stock.

The July Coupons on the Bonds of the Housatonic Company will be paid at the office of the Company in Bridgeport, Connecticut, or by Messrs. M. Ketchum, Son & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

The Bank of America has made a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ℘ cent. payable July 1.

The North River Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ℘ cent. payable July 1.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday has the following report of the Coal trade of the week:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Roads.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Inc.	Dec.
Reading	67,056	1,024,454	878,684	145,769	—
Schuylkill N.	11,502	338,790	435,425	—	160,635
Lehigh N.	—	216,256	392,075	—	86,769
Lehigh V.	—	381,926	407,411	—	25,485
Del. and L.	17,872	466,892	493,444	—	27,062
Del. and H.	—	100,547	191,034	—	91,387
Penn. C. Co.	—	100,266	185,705	—	85,439
Shamak. V.	6,111	86,019	85,053	593	—
Broad Top	9,787	138,985	94,634	41,351	—
Lyken's V.	2,982	58,091	70,032	—	12,091
Treverton	1,352	28,041	24,586	6,504	—
Totals	116,612	2,932,797	3,166,433	194,220	428,858

We are this week without returns from four of our sources of supply of coal, and hope next week to be able to add to the active lines the Lehigh Valley. The supply thus far this season is 2,932,797 tons, against 3,136,433 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a loss of 233,636 tons. There is a good demand for coal, and it is the more active the present week, probably, in anticipation of the increased freight and toll charges to be made on the 1st of July. The advance on the Schuylkill Canal is to be, we understand, forty cents per ton. Ten cents of this advance is in excess of the advance usually made on the 1st of July, and considering the short supply of coal coming forward, is as reasonable on the part of the carrying company as could be expected."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW RESERVOIR.

Completion of the South Gate-house—General Details—The Public Invited to Inspect the Work on Monday.

The great South Gate-house of the new Reservoir, at Eighty-sixth-street, in the Central Park, is now nearly completed, and the public is invited to inspect the work on Monday next. We have heretofore at various times described the Reservoir and appurtenances, but, in view of the near completion of the work, may recapitulate a few details. Our new Reservoir is one of the largest (if not the largest) natural ponds in the world. It is estimated to hold a thousand millions, or a billion, gallons of water—enough to supply the entire City, at the present rate of consumption, for about a month. The amount of ground covered is about 106 acres, and the water surface 96 acres. It will vary in depth from 32 to 38 feet—the shallowest part being the rock bottom. The lake extends from Eighty-fifth to Ninety-seventh streets, and from Fifth to Eighth avenues, the distance round it being over a mile and a half. The entire time of construction will be about three years, and the cost, including ground, (at an unprofessional guess) will approximate $2,000,000. The Reservoir is divided into two equal portions by a stupendous wall traversing the entire length, so that either half may be used independent of the other—when the greatest depth is attained, however, the centre wall will be covered, so that the lake will present an unbroken expanse. Even the empty bed, as it may at present be seen, affords a sight of really imposing grandeur. So much for the general details of the great work.

The inexperienced observer of the massive gate-houses will naturally wonder at the complication of piers, gates, copings, braces, granite boulders, huge brick walls, and ponderous piles of masonry that greet his astonished eyes. The wonder is, however, changed to admiration when the purpose of all these seeming complications is made apparent. It must be remembered that the vast sheet of water in each compartment of the reservoir will press upon the gate-house with a force of at least 1,500 tons. This enormous pressure is resisted by masonry and earthwork in each gate-house, weighing over 10,000 tons. Of course, if this terrific power was brought to bear directly upon the pipes, there would soon be an explosion and a second flood. The force is, therefore, broken by dividing the gate-house into three compartments, known as the "fore bays," "back bays," and "pipe vault." The "fore bays" are those portions of either side of the reservoir, through which the water first passes in its way to the distribution pipes. The entrance is divided into spaces, built of granite, and strongly braced. Some of the blocks of granite used in this portion of the work weighed fifteen tons. Each entrance, of which there are sixteen in the south gate-house, is provided with a strong iron gate, which can be raised or lowered from above by one man with a wheel gearing.

After passing through these gates the water from both sides of the reservoir is received into what is called the "back bay." By this arrangement the entire body of water in either half of the reservoir may be drawn off for repairs to the work, and the distribution still go on from the remaining half of the reservoir. In this way, any repairs to the reservoir or gates may be made without interfering with the supply to the City.

From the "back bay" the water passes into the six huge pipes four feet in diameter, through which it is distributed to all that portion of the City lying below Eighty-sixth-street. But, as an additional precaution, each pipe has, at a distance of from 20 to 30 feet from its mouth, a huge stop-cock. The water may thus be shut off from any one of the six pipes, for repairs or new connections, and the process of distribution still go on from the remaining pipes. These stop-cocks are all inclosed in what is called the "pipe vault," for convenience of access and repairs. The entire structure is built in the most solid and substantial manner. Indeed, Mr. Craven, the Engineer of the Croton Board, says the work is constructed so that any portion of it may be mended every week, while it is durable enough not to need repairs for a hundred years. No one can stand upon the massive coping, peer down the deep walls, or descend the winding staircases that lead to the subterranean abyss, without being oppressed with a feeling of awe.

In order to prevent the passage of undesirable substances into the pipes, screens of [illegible] of an inch in diameter, will be placed [illegible] in the "fore bays." When necessary to repair any part of the gates, these screens may be temporarily replaced by coffer dams running in the same grooves. It is this particular portion of the work, the south gate-house, which will be thrown open on Monday, the fore and back bays will be sufficiently lit by daylight. The pipe vaults will be lit by gas. The two bays must be seen to be appreciated, before the water is let on, as then the most wonderful part of the structure will be submerged. The public may never have another opportunity to view this really magnificent triumph of engineering skill. All that money and science could do to secure for the City of New-York a reliable reserve of water, has been accomplished by the Croton Board, its engineers and contractors, in a manner highly creditable to themselves and to the Metropolis. We are indebted to the Croton Board for the magnificent conception of the work, to A. W. Craven, their Engineer-in-Chief, for the general direction. Geo. S. Green (now a Brigadier-General in the United States Army) was the Engineer in charge. Mr. Green was succeeded by Wm. L. Dearborn. Assistant-Engineers Robt. Vandenheuvel and G. S. Green, Jr., were also in charge, the latter having particular supervision of the erection of the gate-houses. The contractors, known as the firm of Fairchild, Walker & Co., are E. N. Fairchild, S. C. Walker, I. D. Coleman and H. J. Brown. They express their readiness to have the water let into the new Reservoir as soon as the public needs require it.

We have not yet described all the work which has been performed by the contractors. The north gate-house is even more complicated than the south. It includes in one structure the gates for letting the water into the Reservoir—either side—and distributing pipes for supplying the upper portions of the City.

But what prevents the lake from overflowing? What is our security against an inundation at any moment? Suppose the water should fill the Reservoir and all the distributing pipes, what is to prevent the overflowing of the banks? This is done by a simple and most effective contrivance. In each gate-house there is a well-hole connecting with a sewer, so that when the water reaches a specified height, the surplus will be carried off by a never-failing self-acting process. The north sewer is 2,000 feet in length, and empties into a Central Park brook. The south sewer is 1,916 feet long, and connects with the main sewer in Seventy-ninth-street. It is 46 feet below the top bank of the Reservoir, 42 feet below the water surface, and 6 feet below the bottom of the Reservoir, so that the last drop, almost, may be drained off. The well-hole leading to the pipe vault is 40 feet deep.

Such is a brief description of the process of getting the water into and out of the new reservoir. But, how was the connection to be made with the old aqueduct without interfering with the supply of the City? This was accomplished in the most scientific manner—the water was cut off *only thirty-six hours*, and the diminution of supply was not noticed in the City. The old aqueduct was tapped at Ninety-second-street and Ninth-avenue. The gate-house of granite is now nearly constructed, 50 feet square. It is built of granite, and is similar in construction to those yet to be erected over the north and south gate-houses. There are facilities for turning the whole supply into either the old or new reservoir at pleasure. A new aqueduct, or junction aqueduct, has been built from the Ninety-second-street gate-house to the north gate-house of the new reservoir, and, as already intimated, the water is ready to run in at any moment. The new distribution mains will connect with the new reservoir, besides those at Eighty-third-street and Forty-second-street, so that the City may be kept supplied from one source while another may need repairs. The largest mains heretofore used were three feet in diameter. The new are four feet in diameter. In short, the entire work is commensurate with its great source—the Croton Aqueduct, which, with these latest connections, presents a specimen of engineering skill and Metropolitan enterprise, before which the old Roman aqueducts pale into insignificance.

All should seize the opportunity to view the new works before the bibulous supply of the Metropolis submerges them perhaps forever. The sensation of wonder and delight could only be heightened should some of our Astors, Laws, or Vanderbilts, magnanimously invite the City to take a drink, and, in our new reservoir, make us 97 acres of punch! If we can't get the punch, however, we shall be amply gratified for the Adam's ale.

Fire in Centre-Street.

A MAN KILLED BY BEING RUN OVER.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the basement of the five-story brick building No. 203 Centre-street, upon premises occupied by Messrs. Stouvenel & Co. manufacturers of cut glass. The flames soon spread to all parts of the building, notwithstanding the fact that the firemen were early on the ground, and the steam fire-engines were set to work in an unusually short time after the alarm was given. Stouvenel & Co., occupied the basement, the first and second floors. Their loss on stock and machinery is estimated at over $10,000. The third floor was occupied by Polhamus & Strong, manufacturers of silver ware. This firm had about $5,000 worth of tools and machinery on the premises, which were almost wholly destroyed. They were but partially insured. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by Messrs. Grosjean & Woodward, manufacturers of jewelry. Their stock and machinery were a total loss. The building was owned by Hawes & Graham. It was injured to the extent of $8,000, and is fully insured in City companies. The stock in the building No. 205 Centre-street, occupied by the Atlas Manufacturing Company, for the making of patent burring machines, was considerably damaged by water. The stock in No. 6 Howard-street, adjoining the building where the fire broke out, was also damaged by water. It is occupied by J. A. Schenck, machinist, and Hebbard & Moore, jewelers. The origin of the fire is not certainly known, but it is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of some vitriol which was stored in the basement.

A melancholy circumstance attending this fire is the death of a respectable young man, named Edwd. McBennett, who resided with his father at No. 32 Willett-street. He was run over by Engine No. 19, and instantly killed. The deceased was not a member of the Fire Department, but a short time ago his father gave him permission to run with the engines, under the impression that the exercise would improve his health. He was little accustomed to the severe exertion required to run with an engine; but when the alarm of fire was given, he caught hold of the rope, directly in front of the tongue, and ran with the others, until they reached the corner of Grand and Mott streets. Here he suddenly gave out, through sheer exhaustion, and sank at once to the pavement. The firemen who were on the tongue instantly saw the danger, and did the best they could to turn the engine aside, but the headway was too great, and the time too short to save him in that manner. One wheel passed over his neck, and another over his chest, killing him in a few moments. No one present knew the young man, and there was much difficulty in ascertaining who he was. His body was conveyed to the station-house, where, at about 12 o'clock Saturday night, he was identified by his brother, who went there as a matter of curiosity to see the corpse of a man who he heard had been run over. Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday upon the body, when a verdict of "death, by being accidentally run over by Engine No. 19," was rendered. The deceased was a native of New-York, aged about 21 years. He was a clerk in his father's store, and a young man of considerable promise.

Acknowledgments.

The Women's Central Association of Relief for the Army desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

From Cash	$2 00	From Friends through Miss Stevens	$100 00
From Ladies of Stockholm, Parishville and Hopkinton	15 40	From Friends through Mrs. Ballou	2 00
From Thos. H. Faile	100 00	From Benj. D. Silliman	50 00
From M. E. Sunday School at Greenpoint, L. I.	9 00	From Samuel Elliot of Hartford	25 00
From Juvenile Hospital Society	19 35	From Ladies of Sing Sing through Miss Van Cortlandt	70 00
From American Bank Note Company	250 00	From H. Tatham	25 00
From F. F. C.	5 00	From Mrs. F. Abbott	5 00
From Henry Gray's Fair for Wounded Soldiers	26 50	From Mrs. W. H. Webb	100 00
From a Friend	5 00	From a Lady	5 00
		From Mrs. H. L. D.	15 00
		From Mrs. Dunlap	25 00

New-York, June 28, 1862.

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

Mr. Hanson acknowledges the following receipts from the notice "Appeal to the Benevolent."

L. M.	$1 00	Two ladies and two children, Fifth avenue	10 25
F. Hanson	2 00	Frank	1 00
A.	3 00		
A lady	3 00		
Total			$20 25

Removal of Col. Loomis.

Col. Loomis, the commandant of the headquarters of the (regular army) recruiting service for the Department of the East, has been removed. He will be relieved probably during the present week. Col. [illegible] the only one senior to him in the United States Army, Gen. Scott. Even Gen. Wool is his junior. Unlike that other distinguished [illegible], he is a graduate of West Point, and is the oldest "Academy officer" in the service. He entered "the rank" at the foot of the ladder, as a second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, in 1811. Every important duty performed by the old "10,000 strong" was shared by him, and after 40 years of the most loyal and devoted service he became a full Colonel, and got a splendid regiment—the Fifth Infantry. He led it for over eight years, wherever the Secretary of War ordered him, and being considered too old, was retired when or before the present war broke out. But he would not be idle, insisted on working, and succeeded the gallant Heintzelman in this vicinity. His removal is regretted by all. Col. Loomis is perhaps over 70 years of age, but does not consider himself "superfluous on the stage yet."

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 7777, "A," 2209, 2357, 1723, 2367, 2369, 2381, 2385, 2389, 2395, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

Superior Court—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Duane-street Methodist Church—Sixty-fifth Anniversary.—Just sixty-five years ago yesterday, the corner-stone of the Duane-street Methodist Episcopal Church was laid, by Rev. George Roberts. So far as known, but two who were present at the time are now living. The occasion was celebrated with appropriate exercises in the church yesterday—Methodists from all parts of the City flocking to participate. The church is the only edifice now standing erected by the Methodists in this City during the last century. The Society was the third of that denomination—the John-street and Forsyth-street having preceded it. The morning services yesterday were conducted by Rev. Bishop Janes, the afternoon by Rev. J. B. Wakely, and the evening by some of the old pastors, Rev. Mr. Van Dusen, Rev. Mr. De Venne, Rev. Mr. Bates and others. The afternoon and evening services were mainly a reunion of the old members and pastors. The entire exercises of the day were highly interesting, and the contributions realized over $500 in aid of the church, which is somewhat in debt, although its property is estimated to be worth about $100,000. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Lewis, who officiated in that capacity seven years since. He was last year located in Dutchess County. The present number of communicants is 240. The list has been as high as 800, but owing to the up-town exodus, many of the members and congregation have been obliged to connect themselves with other churches. Among the oldest communicants are Mrs. Geo. Shotwell, who joined in 1812, and J. B. Oakley, who joined in 1807. The latter gentleman—the oldest male communicant—was present yesterday.

A Prolific Strawberry.—At the office of the *American Agriculturist*, on Saturday, were exhibited a variety of strawberries, from the grounds of Mr. George Clapp, of Auburn, N. Y. The variety is known as "Russell's Prolific Strawberry," a name which affords a fair description of the plant, which is derived from seed sown in 1856, by Mr. Russell, of Seneca Falls. The berry is the largest we have seen, while for flavor it certainly equals any hitherto brought under our notice. The really distinguishing attribute of the seedling, however, is its extraordinary fertility, the vines being absolutely borne to the earth by fruit. The plants will be for sale next Fall and Spring. The grower, we learn, is already overwhelmed with orders.

Fatal Accident from a Falling Dummy.—Richard Guirl, in company with three other workmen, were employed at the corner of Pike and Cherry streets, on Saturday, to remove a portion of machinery from one part of the building to another. The parties were on a "dummy," descending to a lower floor, when the chain snapped and precipitated them to the basement. Deceased struck upon his head, producing fatal injuries, of which he died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. Two of the other men were seriously injured, but will probably recover. An investigation of the affair has been instituted by Coroner Naumann, but a verdict has not yet been rendered.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.—A brakeman in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad, who went by the name of "Dutch Johnny," was run over by a car, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and instantly killed. The deceased was in the act of "breaking up" a car as it was backing into the dépôt at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, when, by some means, he fell, and one wheel of the car passed over his head and crushed it in a horrible manner. Coroner Ranney held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon. The deceased was a native of Germany, aged about 40 years.

The Result of Intemperance.—Mary Casey, a native of Ireland, fell from the attic window of No. 66 Greenwich-street on Saturday night. From the evidence elicited before the Coroner's Jury, it appears that deceased had been suffering for some time past from the "horrors;" that she arose in the night while in a delirious fit, and went to the window, from whence she fell to the sidewalk. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Sudden Death.—About 6 P. M., on Saturday, Mr. William Alexander dropped dead in his store, No. 48 Wooster-street, probably from disease of the heart. The body was removed to his late residence, No. 16 Watts-street, and the Coroner notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Plymouth Church Sabbath School.

FAREWELL EXERCISES—THE NEW BUILDING.

The Trustees of Plymouth Church having found it necessary to enlarge the building at the rear of the church, fronting on Middagh-street, to accommodate the increasing wants of the Sabbath School, workmen will commence demolishing the old structure to-day, preparatory to putting up a more commodious building.

Yesterday being the last day the school would occupy the old place, hallowed by so many happy associations, the occasion was observed in an appropriate manner. At 3 o'clock P. M., the Sabbath School scholars, their teachers and ex-members of the school assembled within the school-room for the last time, testing its capacity to the fullest extent. Upon the platform, beside the Superintendent, Mr. Bell, were seated Dr. Monell, formerly Superintendent of the School, Mr. Baldwin, and several other active members of the Society. The exercises were commenced by singing,

> "We are out on the ocean sailing,
> Homeward bound we sweetly glide."

producing an effect upon all present, we will venture to say, never before felt. After a prayer by Mr. Baldwin a collection was taken up for the new building fund, amounting to $213 39, when Mr. Bell introduced Dr. Monell, as one of the earliest Superintendents of the School. Dr. Monell dwelt upon the import of the three little words—"the last time"—as applicable to that occasion, and in connection gave something of the history of his connection with the School. He entered a class in the first Sabbath of 1850, and in the Spring of 1851 was elected Superintendent of the School. Of all present he could see but one who was a member at that time, and that was Brother Bell, their present Superintendent. There were then only 250 scholars and one-half the present room afforded them ample accommodations. He was Superintendent for nine years and during that whole period of time, he was thankful in being able to say, he was not absent from the school a single session by means of sickness. His associate was Warren Bebee, recently deceased, to whose memory he paid a feeling and great tribute. His predecessor and the first Superintendent was Mr. Corning. That gentleman resigned his position suddenly and the reason he gave first was that he could not keep up the interest in the Teachers' meetings without which he felt that a Sabbath School could not flourish. Dr. Monell had continued the Teachers' meetings with success, and he felt gratified in being able to say that during the nine years of his superintendence from one-half to two-thirds of all the teachers attended every meeting held. Many of the teachers would like to have attended were engaged in stores which were kept open Saturday evenings—the time when the Teachers' meetings were held—and therefore could not attend. Dr. Monell's first experience with the trustees of the church was not unlike that of the deacon of a church in Connecticut, who, according to Barnum, was brought under church discipline for proposing to warm the church by introducing a stove—warming a church, in days gone by, having been considered a heinous offence, and to be visited by the most condign punishment. But, although Dr. Monell was not exactly disciplined for his innovations, he was quite as effectually rebuked, when he, soon after assuming the duties of the office of Superintendent, sent a note to the trustees asking to have the floor of the school-room carpeted. He discovered that the boys shoes upon the bare floor boards materially disturbed the school, and so he addressed a polite note to the Trustees, asking for a carpet. Three months elapsed, and receiving no answer, he ventured to address another note to the same dignified body; no answer was vouchsafed to that, and another three months elapsed, when a third note was dispatched making the same request, only a little more elaborate than before. This was responded to by the holding of a meeting of the Trustees, when they appointed a Committee of One to confer with the Superintendent upon the subject of purchasing a carpet for the sabbath-school room. The Committee visited the room with the Superintendent, and as they paced the floor together, and reckoned up the number of yards required, the Committee-man, *sotto voce*, mumbled out that it would take 175 yards, and as no carpeting could be obtained suitable for less than $[illegible] per yard, it would involve an outlay of $175. To [illegible] Committee-man [illegible] the School had got along well enough without a carpet in the past, and it could do so for the future, [illegible] so reported to the Board of Trustees. But Mr. Bell was not to be thwarted in this way, and at the next annual meeting he succeeded in obtaining what he desired. Since that time there has been no difficulty with the Trustees; they opened their eyes to the importance of the school, and had granted every reasonable request.

Mr. Bell here interrupted the speaker, and hoped he would also let it be known as an evidence of progress that the Trustees had consented to cover the floor of the new school-room with a carpet, and that would take 700 yards instead of 175 yards.

Dr. Monell proceeded to say that he never had but one occasion to discipline any member of the school. He was coming to the school one Sabbath, and saw a black goat near the church.

[At this juncture, Mr. Beecher entered the room, and was welcomed by the Superintendent in behalf of the school. He was sure that all were pleased to see him there.]

Dr. Monell, in response, said yes; for a period of five years, while he was Superintendent, Mr. Beecher had never entered the school but once, and then he passed in at one door and out at the other.

Mr. Bell said, now that we have got him here, let us be very easy upon him.

To this Dr. Monell objected, for he might never have another chance at him in such a place. These thrusts at Mr. Beecher caused considerable merriment.

Dr. Monell being "let up" on Mr. Beecher, said he would return to the goat, and continued by saying that during the exercises pertaining to the opening of the school that day two boys opened the door, and thrust the goat inside. They subsequently came in very demurely, as though they had done "nothing," but he felt that it was necessary for him to make an example of them, and he, accordingly, dismissed them from the school. They soon after returned, made ample amends for their misconduct, and were restored to their former position. This, he said, was the only occasion when he had ever found it necessary to discipline a member of the school. One of these boys had recently died a Christian, and just before he died he wrote a letter to Dr. Monell, asking him to forgive him for the goat transaction, and only to remember him as the dutiful Sabbath-school scholar.

Dr. Monell related another anecdote in his experience. He one Sunday, when a number of the teachers were absent, took charge of a class of boys, and he endeavored to impress upon them the moral to be drawn by the story of the Centurian, who so far conquered his prejudices against Jesus Christ as to send for him to heal his servant. When he supposed that he had fully impressed the minds of the class, he asked one of the boys why he supposed the Centurion sent for Christ. The boy replied that he supposed they had tried the family physician and all others about, and they having failed, that they sent for Christ the same as people send for a quack doctor who advertises extensively, when every other means have failed. This boy, at a subsequent period, experienced a change of heart, and died a Christian.

Dr. Monell said he would like to continue; but as Mr. Bell has only allowed him twenty minutes, and he was pulling his coat-tail to let him know that the time had expired, he would have to stop.

Mr. Beecher was next introduced to the school, but did not make a speech. He explained that he was not away from the school so much because he did not approve of or appreciate it, but his powers on Sunday were tasked to their uttermost, and therefore the work in the Sabbath School had to be delegated to others, and he was gratified in being able to say and felt better satisfied because it was in such good hands. He considered the Sabbath School and the Friday evening prayer meetings the most vital meetings of the Church. In regard to leaving the present building he said they ought to rejoice and not feel sad. All of the material of the old would be put into the new building, and it would be a regeneration of the old structure.

A hymn was sung when, at 4 o'clock, the school adjourned to the Church. The galleries were reserved exclusively for the use of the Sabbath School. Teachers marched in at the head of their respective classes, and took seats in the most perfect order. The numerous vases of flowers which had decorated the Sabbath School room during the exercises there, were brought and placed on the table, platform, and on the gallery in front of the choir, making quite a floral display. Mr. Bell, the Superintendent of the School, conducted the exercises here. On either side of him were seated Mr. Beecher, Theodore Tilton, and Dr. Morrill.

After singing

> "Here we throng to praise the Savior,
> Cheerfully our voices raise;"

Mr. Beecher addressed the Throne of Grace; the Pilgrim's Song—

> "Whither, Pilgrims, are you going,
> Each with staff in hand?"

was sung, and Mr. Bell introduced Mr. Tilton as a member of the Sabbath School. Mr. Tilton spoke of his attachment to, and importance of the Sabbath Schools. "Beautiful Zion" was sung, a short address by Mr. Beecher, and singing "The Good Shepherd," closed the exercises.

The singing was all by the Sabbath School Scholars.

The main building is to be two stories high of brick, to correspond in architecture with the present main edifice, and will cover the whole lot at the rear of the Church, fronting on Middagh-street. The upper story will be used for Sabbath School purposes, and will accommodate about 900 scholars. The old structure could accommodate only 500. The lower story will be used as a lecture-room. The rear building will be ready for use early in September.

The Work of the Christian Commission for the Army.

The following letter will show what an important and deeply interesting work has fallen into the hands of the Commission, and the thorough and practical method in which it is pursued.

It is from Rev. J. O. Sloan, one of a deputation of fourteen clergymen and laymen, sent out from Philadelphia by the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city, which constitutes, as in other places wherever they are formed and cooperate, the Local Committee of the Commission.

The deputation went to the field upon the eve of the capture of Yorktown, and, as will be seen from the date of the letter, have since been following up the army in its advance upon the rebel capital. The letter is addressed to the Chairman of the Commission, Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Springdale Farm, one-half mile from Gen.
McClellan's Headquarters, June 16, 1862.

My Dear Brother: I have a few moments this morning to write you again before going out to minister to the sick and to do what little I can to alleviate a little of the vast suffering here.

Yesterday was a beautiful, warm Sabbath day, with quiet all along the lines, except an occasional shot from the pickets. * * * * *

How blessed to know that there is a day fast coming when the nations shall learn war no more. * *

There is great suffering among the men, and insufficient accommodation even for their comfort. The sick of the Sixty-third and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers are mostly at these hospitals. We wish to have them removed further back, away from the old battle-field, which is very unhealthy. The great number buried near there, and some, indeed, in many parts of the woods still unburied, make it exceedingly unpleasant and dangerous to health in riding over it, to say nothing of sick men remaining near it.

We want many things for their comfort. Indeed, almost anything you can send, nourishing and suitable for the sick, will be gratefully received by these brave, but now weak men.

I will mention a few articles: Some soft, delicate crackers, or rusk, concentrated beef, tea, Jamaica ginger—this is greatly needed, and there is none here—lemons—very necessary to refresh and revive the wounded; also shirts and drawers.

In many cases these men need only clean clothing and the refreshment of a bath to restore them to efficiency. It is good nursing and nourishing food more than anything else they want.

I must not forget to tell you of our great want of religous reading matter. All that was sent to Yorktown was distributed there, among the 1,600 sick and wounded.

I am asked in the camp, in the hospital, and by the roadside, for something to read. Many of the soldiers have lost their Testaments, as they lost everything, on the day of battle, and they are anxious for more; also for more of the *Soldier's Hymn Book*. Do send me some good religious and moral reading matter. The men gather around in hundreds when I go out, and ask for it, and it pains me to be forced to refuse. *

* * There is great neglect and little feeling shown, or attention paid in many instances, by those whose special duty it is to attend to the sick. In many cases the doctors will gladly seek for a surgical operation, but care little to look on or administer to the case of those dying with typhoid fever and other diseases.

Gen. Kearney has been extremely kind in affording us facilities for going around among the hospitals to see the sick, and indeed all the officers, who know our object and feel for the suffering, are very willing to give us all necessary help.

I am yours, in the bonds of Christian love.

J. OLIVER SLOAN.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2½ P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

FOURTH OF JULY.
AMERICAN FLAGS
Of all sizes, wholesale and retail, at
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

COAL, &c.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
CARGOES AFLOAT.
Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal; Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or taking care of children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young English girl, who is neat-looking, respectful in her manner and competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in English and French cooking—soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, bread, &c. Can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 East 13th-st. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the most undoubted references as to character and capability. Apply, this day, at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in every style, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; would go to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 369 Bowery, in shoe-store.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, faithful, neat girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, a desirable and respectable servant, not afraid of work, obliging and trustworthy; is highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 245 Fulton-st., opposite the city Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is a first-rate cook, a superior laundress; has the best of City references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, a situation as cook and laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands baking; or would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; wages, $7; City or country. Call at, or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Private families and proprietors of hotels in the country, requiring servants of investigated characters, will find a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. This agency having been established 12 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity. R. P. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, late Manning & Co.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—SITUATION Wanted by a Protestant young woman; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer, can milk, make butter, &c.; can be highly recommended. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A dressmaker, wishes to go out by the day or week; reference given. Call at No 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., corset and skirt store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can cut and fit all kinds of children's and ladies' clothes; can teach growing up children their lessons; would like to go in the country for the Summer; best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for a middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant; refers to her present employer. Apply at No. 36 West 26th-st., Monday and Tuesday.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; can do up children's clothes neatly. Can be seen, until suited, at her present employer's, No. 276 5th-av., where she can be well recommended.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman who understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to go by the week or month, and assist in light chamberwork. Apply at her present employer's, No. 73 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

AS GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY respectable German girl, a situation as seamstress either in the city or country. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy person, a situation as waitress or chambermaid; would prefer the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 East 22d-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also, men servants.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A BOOKKEEPER WANTED, in a machine-shop, to keep books and men's time and make himself generally useful; a married man preferred. Apply at the office No. 61 Harrison-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. COBANKS & THEULL.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found strictly honest, sober and attentive to his duty; has good City reference. Address R. S., care of Mr. Miles, livery stable keeper, No. 54 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office; the best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant man who perfectly understands his business; has lived five years in his last place. Address for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 209 *Times* Office. Satisfactory references given.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by a man and wife; the man as coachman and gardener; wife as first-rate cook, laundress or nurse; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of reference from last employers; no objections to go in the country. Call or address, for two days No. 71 Nassau-st., corner of John-st., in the cigar store.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A farmer; understands farming in all its branches; also the care of stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a young man as above who thoroughly understands gardening and general farm work; is a good manager of stock, &c.; four years' reference from last place. Call at the institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; understands the care and management of horses, &c. Good reference from his last employer. Address S. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and who is willing to make himself otherwise useful, and can produce unexceptionable recommendations as to sobriety, honesty and capability. Apply at the office, No. 200 Hudson-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A NURSE AND chambermaid and good plain sewer, a reliable Protestant girl to go some distance from New-York; wages [illegible] and an excellent home. Apply at No. 29 West [illegible]-st.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT, competent in both surgical and mechanical departments. Mail applicants will state age, if single or married, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. At E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 150 Bowery. There is also a vacancy for a dental student.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A LAD who writes well. Bring specimen of writing. Apply to Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, No. 35 Pine-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED thousand common brick now on the yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment; also, a quantity of fire brick. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS; or year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, *containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.*

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISHMAN IN NAPLES—A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

WINTER GARDEN—ROB ROY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE NATIONAL GUARD—WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. 485 Broadway—KING RENE'S DAUGHTER—THE IRISH DIAMOND.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Important events have transpired before Richmond during the last three or four days, only a hint of which has been allowed to reach us—the War Department having seen fit to prohibit the transmission of a full account by telegraph. We must be satisfied with the assurance that we have gained a grand military triumph, and that the fall of the rebel Capital is assured.

Gen. FREMONT on Friday turned over his command to Gen. SCHENCK, next highest in rank, and with his personal staff and an escort of cavalry left Middletown on Saturday morning on his way to this City, where he arrived yesterday, and immediately proceeded to Long Island, where his wife is at present residing.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday last says: 'The news from the Shenandoah Valley, this morning, is more satisfactory than anything received from that quarter for some days. The forces under command of Gens. BANKS, SIGEL, and FREMONT, have effected a junction, checked the advance of JACKSON, and are preparing to compel him to accept a general engagement or retrace his steps southward. The movements of the enemy do not seem to have been clearly ascertained. A day or two ago EWELL was reported advancing on Front Royal, and now it is said he is marching upon New-Creek with 4,000 men. If this be the case, Romney will become the first battle-field, unless it be considered better policy to abandon it and fall back upon New-Creek. This threatened point has been reinforced. It is hardly probable, however, that the rebels meditate any serious demonstration in that direction. He is hardly strong enough to make a simultaneous movement on the east and west sides of the Valley, with a view to flanking the Federal centre, at Winchester or Strasburgh, and would expose himself to destruction by detail, since his main force could not be in supporting distance of wings so extended, and he would be moving, in fact, in three independent columns. Gen. JACKSON has seen the advantages to be derived from such operations in the recent attemps to surround him, and is not likely to repeat the blunders to which he owes his salvation.

By the arrival at this port of the mail steamship *Marion*, we have received advices from New-Orleans three days later—to the 21st inst. The intelligence is not of special importance. An expedition, consisting of four companies of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, commanded by Col. KIMBALL, had been to Manchac, and broken up a camp of 1,800 rebel marauders, having intrenchments mounted with heavy guns. On the approach of our forces, the rebels fled, leaving behind their camp equipage, guns, &c. The property was destroyed, and the guns were spiked. The first revenue flag raised since the breaking-out of the rebellion had been run up on the Custom-house by Collector DENNISON. The time for Confederate soldiers to give parole not to serve against the Government until regularly exchanged had been extended by Gen. SHEPLEY, the number availing themselves of the offer proving much greater than anticipated. The markets were much better supplied, and altogether matters were rapidly improving in the City.

The ship *City of New-York*, Capt. SALTER, from New-Orleans June 6, which arrived at this port on Saturday, has on board 278 hhds. sugar and 13 bales of cotton, consigned to order. She also brings 48 passengers, among whom are four Tennesseeans, who were seized in Tennessee and sent to New-Orleans for expressing Union sentiments, but were subsequently released on the arrival of our troops.

The gunboat fleet on the White River, Arkansas, after proceeding up to the Crooked Point Cut-off, was compelled to turn back on account of the low stage of the water. It is understood that the rebel boat *Van Dorn*, which escaped after the fight at Memphis, is up the Arkansas; but she can do no harm, as the river is low and falling fast.

The first train out of Memphis for Corinth, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was attacked by rebel cavalry on the 25th, about twelve miles from Memphis. They destroyed the locomotive, burned the cars, killed ten men, and captured several officers and soldiers. The train had on board a number of teams, wagons, and one company of the Fifty-sixth Ohio Regiment.

The Louisville *Journal* has direct information, in which there can be no error, that Gen. BEAUREGARD, at 2½ o'clock on the first day of the battle of Shiloh, telegraphed to Montgomery, Ala., that he was winning a great victory, and that he had 65,000 men engaged in the conflict, and 40,000 in reserve. The dispatch was read aloud in the Montgomery telegraph-office in the presence of several gentlemen by Gov. SHORTER.

The Fayette, Ky., Grand Jury has indicted for treason JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Jr., (son of the illustrious divine and patriot,) JOHN H. MORGAN and his bandit brothers RICHARD and THOMAS, and twenty-six more; for "invading Kentucky to make war," [illegible] and [illegible] others.

The meeting of conservative members of Congress, according to the call extended, was held in the Hall of Representatives, Saturday afternoon. A series of resolutions was submitted and adopted, declaring that they met in no party spirit; that the war should not be prosecuted further than the suppression of the rebellion, and that the States, when the rebellion is suppressed, should repossess and exercise the rights secured them by the Constitution. The meeting also reaffirmed the Crittenden resolution. A discussion took place, during which avowals were made that while the rebellious leaders should be severely punished, an enlightened policy toward the Southern masses should be indulged.

CONGRESS.

Only the Senate was in session Saturday—the House having adjourned over from Friday until Monday. The official reports of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing—160 in number—were laid before the Senate. The House bill for the relief of the Panama Railroad Company, appropriating $7,475 for transportation, was passed. The bill to establish certain National arsenals was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Confiscation bill was taken up. It was finally voted to substitute the bill of the Senate Committee for the House bill—21 to 17, and it was passed. The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. SCOTT has received intelligence of the death of his wife at Rome, on the 10th inst. She was attended in her last illness by her daughter and son-in-law. Her age was 72.

The Sixty-fifth Anniversary of the Duane-street Methodist Church, was celebrated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. Bishop JANES conducted the services in the morning; Rev. J. B. WAKELY in the afternoon, and some of the oldest Pastors, Revs. VAN DUZEN, DE VINNE and BATES, in the evening. About $500 was collected in aid of the Church fund. The oldest male communicant, Mr. J. B. OAKLEY, who joined in 1807, was present.

The United States steam transports *Virginia*, Capt. SNYDER, and *Jersey Blue*, Capt. JACKAWAY, arrived last evening—the former from Washington, D. C., the latter from Newbern. The *Jersey Blue* brings no news; she has a few passengers, principally soldiers on furlough.

A special act of Congress authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the steamship *Coatzacoalcos*, now owned by MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, of New-York City, to that of *America*, and to issue a register in that name.

An increased coinage of cents has taken place at the Philadelphia Mint, during the present month, amounting to $10,000, and this coinage, being double the usual monthly amount, will continue for a considerable period longer. The Mint offers at any time to give cents for United States demand notes. It has recently recoined $500,000 in eagles, sent from this City, into gold dollars, for the convenience of the Government. A large amount of gold and silver are expected during the coming three months from the mines of California, Colorado and Washoe, and in less than a month the heavy premium now charged for specie may be materially reduced.

H. S. STEVENS, Sanitary Agent appointed to look after the interests of the Ohio soldiers in the late command of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, states that Gen. FREMONT has given orders for the removal of all the disabled soldiers in his division to Cumberland, Md. The hospitals at New-Creek, Moorefield, Winchester and Petersburgh, have been abandoned for the present. This concentration of the sick has placed in hospital at Cumberland nearly 1,300 patients, and several hundred more are expected trom Winchester, a large majority of whom are from Ohio regiments; but the healthy mountain air is so favorable to the sick that the mortality is very light. The concentration of so large a number of sick occasioned some confusion at first, as might be expected, but order is fast being restored, and the sick are now being cared for as well as the exertions of the limited number of nurses will permit.

A lamentable accident occurred in West Gaines, N. Y., on Tuesday last. WALLACE STERLING, who has been attached to Gen. BANKS' corps, and has just returned home on sick leave, after a year's absence, remarked after dinner that it was a rainy day, and a good time to be on guard, so went to showing his mother and sisters some drill exercise, salutations, &c.; and to represent it took his gun, which his brother had loaded with shot for birds, without his knowledge, and during the exercise snapped it, discharging the weapon. His sister, in an adjoining room, had leaned forward in her chair to see the exercise through the open door, when the shot struck her near the top of the head, one shot penetrating the brain. She died almost immediately.

The case of The People *vs.* Hart, reported in the TIMES of the 27th, was again before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, on another *habeas corpus*. The prisoner was again discharged, the Court holding that he committed no offence in selling lager-bier to the patrons of Volk's Garten, during the performances there.

Stocks were dull on Saturday; prices closing steady, on a moderate business, after the first and only regular Board of the Exchange. Gold suddenly turned downward, closing 108½@109. Exchange followed and closed unsettled, 119½@120½ ℔ cent. The Gold shipments of the day were $3,000,000.

Breadstuffs were a shade cheaper, on Saturday, having been depressed by the decline in the price of Sterling Exchange. The sales, however, were liberal, especially of Wheat and Corn. Provisions and Groceries were in demand, at generally full rates. Cotton advanced ½c.@1c. ℔ lb., and was moderately dealt in. Hides were quiet; while Leather, Hay, Hops, Fish, Tobacco, Tallow, and Whisky, were in good request. Coal, Candles, Salt, and Domestic Wool, were quiet. A fair amount of Breadstuffs were engaged for British ports, and the Freight market was buoyant.

THE NEW "CONSERVATIVE" PARTY.—We published yesterday a telegraphic report of the proceedings at the meeting held by the "Conservative" members of Congress on Saturday, in the hall of the House of Representatives, Washington, and the resolutions or platform adopted by the meeting. Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, was in the Chair; the resolutions were presented by Mr. WICKLIFFE from the same State; the speakers at the meeting consisted of five representatives from Slave and eight from Free States; and the total number of members of Congress in attendance was thirty-five. There was nothing worthy of especial note in the speeches as reported; but the general drift of them seems to be that the war must be prosecuted until its legitimate objects are attained, and that the Constitution must be preserved. The resolutions, which we republish this morning, apparently agree in most of their propositions with the avowed policy of the Admistration. A little time, however, will be required for the development of the real aims and purposes of the new organization, as well as to show what practical interpretation the members mean to give to certain clauses of their platform. If the object of the gentlemen be simply the prosecution of the war and the support of the Constitution, no political organization apart from that of the Administration is required, and the best thing that the members can do is to rally to its support. If, under cover of certain clauses in the resolutions, it be the object to oppose the waging of the war to a triumphant and permanent conclusion; or if, under the plea of opposition to Abolitionism, it be the object to attain guarantees for Slavery, the movement will assuredly result in failure. The "Conservative" meeting in this City to-morrow night will doubtless give the public light by which to estimate the real purposes of those who, in this crisis of the country's fate, have undertaken to address themselves to the direction of its affairs aside from the authorities to whose support the people have so unanimously rallied.

The Withheld News from Richmond.

The public appetite which was whetted last night, at a late hour, by the publication of the telegraphic news, *via* Baltimore, that "we have the grandest military triumph over the enemy, and Richmond must fall," will find little satisfaction in the brief dispatch to the Press this morning, which merely announces that "the Secretary of War has decided that nothing can be telegraphed relative to affairs on the Peninsula." The Press had previously been informed by the War Department that as soon as information of the state of affairs in front of Richmond could be obtained, it would be imparted to the public, "whether good or bad." Leaving us in this condition of total darkness, with the knowledge simply that some action or movement of fundamental importance has taken place, we know not what to communicate to our readers, nor what inferences are to be drawn in the premises. What just or wise reasons there can be for withholding news from the public of events which have actually taken place, it is impossible to conjecture. If we do not have reliable advices at an early hour this morning, the City will be thrown into a condition of uneasiness and ferment more painful than could be produced by the publication of any intelligence whatever.

We shall, however, be hopeful. Our first dispatch, announcing a triumph for our arms, comes from a source usually careful and reliable; and, as it speaks of events which have been going on in front of Richmond for the last *four days*, it would seem as though Gen. MCCLELLAN had followed up his victory near the Seven Pines on Wednesday last, and finally gained the struggle of which that was the initial movement. But speculation is useless until we have something definite upon which to base it. In the meantime, the public demand the news at once, be it good or bad.

The Mexican Treaty—The Proposed $11,000,000 Loan.

Our Washington correspondence of this morning gives a synopsis of the Mexican Treaty recently received from Mr. CORWIN, and which is now before the Senate for ratification.

This treaty, except that it proposes to loan Mexico eleven millions of dollars, instead of nine millions, is precisely the same, it appears, as that rejected by the Senate in March last by the decided vote of twenty-two to eight. Mr. CORWIN, doubtless, has good reasons for again urging the consummation of his original negotiations.

Since the rejection of Mr. CORWIN's first treaty by the Senate, there have been interesting developments touching the Mexican question, and our relations with the neighboring Republic are daily becoming more and more important. We believe it will be well to closely scrutinize the treaty now before the Senate, to ascertain whether there may not be merit in the instrument, and if such changes have taken place as to render its ratification desirable, the action of the Senate on the previous treaty should not stand in the way.

The present treaty appears to be simply a negotiation to loan Mexico eleven millions of dollars. The sole object of this loan, it is reasonable to suppose, is to furnish the Mexican Government, now so impoverished, the means of rendering its position stable, and establishing peace and order throughout the Republic. Such a result as this, both in a political and commercial point of view, is so important to the interests of the United States, that we would heartily concur in any plan to loan Mexico a reasonable sum, notwithstanding our own financial difficulties and distracted condition, provided the sum thus loaned was, beyond all peradventure, to be applied by the Mexican Government to the pressing exigencies of its administrative functions.

But we have it from sources entitled to credit, that the Mexican Government has already pledged a large portion of the contemplated eleven million loan for the payment of old debts. English claimants, it is stated, are to receive $2,500,000, one American claimant some $550,000, another $100,000, and so on, besides the notorious Mint House Company, which is to receive $185,000. Now these may or may not be just claims. We all know that Mexico, beyond any other country on earth, is harassed by fraudulent claims of a monstrous character.

It must also be taken into consideration that the $11,000,000 of bonds, which it is proposed the United States shall issue, must be thrown upon our market for sale, and in the present condition of affairs, they would certainly sell at a large discount. Then there would be the expenses of the Commission, the receiver of the funds, &c. The security might ultimately prove ample, but if the money is to be frittered away in the payment of a moiety only of Mexico's old debt, in discounts and expenses, we do not believe the Senate will entertain the project for a moment. If the amount would settle all those claims against Mexico, upon which foreign intervention is based, there would be some sense in the transaction; but as it now appears to stand, the loan would afford Mexico but temporary relief, we should be out of our money, and a band of greedy speculators would laugh at our credulity.

The statements relative to the pledging of a part of the eleven millions by the Mexican Government, to pay old debts, have been public and uncontradicted for months. We, therefore, assume that they are true, and, if so, we do not understand how it is that foreign officials and private claimants can, with any propriety, become parties to treaty negotiations between the United States and Mexico, which the [illegible] of their [illegible] upon a contemplated loan by one country to the other makes them. This is something new in diplomacy. We have too much confidence in the patriotism and honesty of our Minister, Mr. CORWIN, to believe for a moment that he would knowingly lend himself to any improper schemes for bleeding the treasury of his country in its present condition. He may, however, have been made the unwitting instrument of designing parties both in Mexico and this country. Of all this the Senate, doubtless, has the means of judging.

That the Mexican Government, under the terrible pressure which has rested upon it of late, should be forced to sign away prospective funds, we can readily imagine. But is there no way in which the Mexican Government can be honorably relieved from fulfilling the forced stipulations which are stated to have been made, and the true and legitimate objects of the loan, both to the United States and Mexico, be carried out? To this end we would suggest that the Senate so amend the treaty as to reduce the loan, and specify that no portion of the amount shall be applied to the payment of any old debt, but only be used for immediate and pressing necessities in carrying on the Government. The United States, in making a loan to Mexico, most certainly have a voice above that of outsiders as to the purposes for which the loan is made, and under such circumstances, the Mexican Government would assuredly have the power to honorably annul the forced stipulations to pay old debts, and be at liberty to accept a loan from the United States for the sole purpose of paying its current expenses and establishing order. Could this be done, we have such confidence in the vast resources of Mexico, that we believe she would honorably and fully discharge every just claim that can be brought against her, in a shorter space of time than would be generally credited.

We notice the statement in our foreign advices, and we have no reason to doubt its truth, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has instructed the French Minister in Washington, M. MERCIER, to enter his protest against the ratification of the Mexican treaty by our Senate, on the ground that it would be contrary to the law of nations, and, in fact, a *casus belli*. The Senate in its wisdom will treat this protest as it deserves. Surely, matters have come to a strange pass, if we must not only stand quietly by and see a causeless invasion of a neighbor republic by France, but we must submit to the dictation of her Emperor whether or no we can make a treaty with that republic.

Cotton Burning.

Though it is impossible to say how *mucy* cotton has been destroyed by the rebels, there can now be little doubt that the quantity is very considerable. The work of burning began in South Carolina at the time of the possession of the Sea Islands by the United States forces; it has been continued since at every point in the cotton region penetrated by the National armies, and almost every day we have reports of new acts of incremation. An extract from a private letter from New-Orleans, published in our columns yesterday, stated that "almost every bale of cotton in Louisiana and Mississippi is so placed that the torch can be and will be applied, if found necessary to save it from the hands of the 'enemy.'" "You may calculate safely," adds the writer, "that if no more is destroyed, the growing crop will hardly more than equal the amount already burnt; and if hostilities cease, the coming Fall would find cotton only equal to one crop."

It is related of various Pagan peoples that they burn or otherwise destroy their idols when they lose faith in their power to aid them in any desperate emergency. In precisely the same spirit are those miserable rebels acting, who, having for years elevated cotton to a regal, indeed, to a superanuated position, are now wreaking their vengeance on the deity they find impotent to serve them. Now, though the spectacle of such madness is pitiful under any circumstances, there are, nevertheless, some considerations that render even this wild folly not altogether without its compensation in the economy of justice that rules the world. And first, the immediate loss—whether the cotton be destroyed by the planters themselves, or with their consent by the military emissaries of the rebel Government—falls on that class which, according to all the facts in the case, made haste to provoke a great and murderous conflict for its own particular advantage. Every one knows that, as a class, the great body of the cotton planters are never much ahead with their bankers or brokers, and that the yearly supplies for the plantations, and for everything needful to carry them on successfully, depend on the sale of crops. What will be the condition both of masters and negroes (who understand as well as their masters that what should have provided for them has been ruthlessly destroyed) now that the very spring of their life has been dried up, and they commended to another year of nakedness and destitution? What a study for every thinking mind, when we see these terrible blows falling at last where they were the most persistently provoked! No confiscation bill which Congress could devise would be half as effectual in impoverishing this proud, rebellious caste as the very measures they are themselves taking. So true is it that whom the gods would destroy they first dement!

So much for the *private* punishment; the *public* retribution is not less conspicuous and complete. There is no doubt that a leading motive with both planters and Government has been the calculation that a theatrical display of this kind would probably impress foreign Powers with the conviction of how desperate was their resolution to achieve their "independence," and—who knows—bring about intervention in behalf of these indomitable people. But foreign Powers do not take it so; the burning of cotton produces but one impression abroad, and that deep disgust at such wanton vandalism. If there were any thought of interference abroad, it would rather be stimulated by the purpose to rebuke than to reward such egregious folly.

There are natural limitations to the destruction of cotton, beyond which we do not think it is likely to go. The planters, it is said, are determined to apply the torch to their cotton rather than it shall fall into the [illegible] Government [illegible] respects the [illegible] of private property, except where the owners have directly aided the rebellion,—there will be a thousand inducements to saving their cotton, against one to destroying it. When, on the other hand, the rebel Government discover that even this measure fails them abroad, it will be with them a serious question whether they are prepared to withstand the chances of a counter-revolution which the cotton-burning by their agents is likely to bring about. They know that it is *opposed* in many cases, and in others met only with sullen acquiescence.

We doubt if very much more cotton will be burnt. The vast bulk of it is still lying unginned and unbaled on plantations and in out-of-the-way places—some of it being even *concealed*. This circumstance, of course, brings it more under individual control, and places it less at the disposal of the official burners. Without doubt a large quantity has been destroyed; but when we consider that the best part of *two* crops has to be accounted for, we can well believe that there will be more cotton available when the whole cotton region comes fairly into our possession than there ever was at any season before. The cotton-burning will be of this service—it will save us from a cotton glut.

Coalitions and Their Consequences.

Coalitions, like misery, make people acquainted with strange bedfellows. Generally speaking, they are the devices of faction to foist upon a nation a policy which it does not approve. As a consequence, coalitions, though often successful, are commonly short-lived. It is in their nature, too, to bring into contact, and compel to work in the same political traces, men of diametrically opposite opinions, tastes and prejudices. Thus we have seen High Tories and Radicals unite their strength to pull Earl DERBY into the Premiership of Great Britain; and that his tenure of office was short, and the late effort to renew it abortive,—notwithstanding the artful manœuvres of that two-edged sword, Mr. DISRAELI,—is to afford another illustration of the inherent weakness of coalitions, and the jealousy with which they are regarded by the people.

We have seen in France even the reddest of Republicans seduced into coalescing with Imperialism, against the legitimate and constitutional claimants of BOURBON and of ORLEANS. The fruit of this coalition is not yet ripe, but doubtless the world will see it in good time. In our own country we now see a coalition more remarkable than either of the others; a coalition between unconditional Emancipationists and uncompromising Secessionists; a league of Abolitionists and Pro-Slaveryites; a compact of men whose antagonism in principle can hardly be expressed in words. Hating each other most cordially, they can yet find a common ground to stand on. Both are willing to ruin a country which neither can absolutely rule, and they are battling, shoulder to shoulder, to effect the dissolution of the Union.

Meanwhile there exists a practical coalition, which is, if possible, still more anomalous. The ultra Pro-Slavery Democracy of America, and the aristocracy of England, whose mutual abomination of each other is literally a by-word through the world, have struck hands in a cordial gripe, and are fighting in the same cause. Thus, aristocracy, abolition and secession are all found following the same banner, and striving by combining their forces to compass that which, singly, they could never hope to achieve,—the overthrow of this mighty Republic.

The London *Times* and *Saturday Review* are the most conspicuous and able of the aristocratic organs. They are generally brilliant and always unfair. The New-York *Herald* and *Tribune* are the principal organs, respectively, of secession and abolition. They are seldom brilliant but equally unfair. Now that, day by day, the chances of treason are visibly diminishing, now that the rebellious strongholds are falling one after another under the tremendous blows of our army and navy, now that the lie is given to the eternal shibboleth that "there exists no Union sentiment in the South," by the thousands continually pouring in to take the oath of allegiance, these precious exponents of ruin and desolation are at their wits' ends to find or invent new causes for dissension, new reasons against a happy restoration. Thus the English journals, having done their uttermost to stir up the sympathy of Europe in behalf of a nest of traitors who have set a continent in flames only to be quenched with blood, without one single grievance to which they could point, without even the poor apology of a prospective or contingent injury, now declare that the reason the English nation cannot sympathize with us in our efforts to subdue the rebellion, is because we seek to "subjugate" the South, [whereas] our Government avowedly rests on the consent of the governed. This singular postulate is adopted to a great extent by the abolition and secession journals of America, whose sense seems quite impervious to its glaring sophistry. Our Government rests, not on the consent of the governed, but on the consent of the *majority* of the governed, a principle which was properly illustrated by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidential chair; an election in which the since rebellious States participated, and thereby bound themselves to abide by its results. However, it is of small avail to single out special instances, where nearly all that emanates from this tripartite coalition is so clouded with untruth and tergiversation.

Treason, fanaticism and envy may coalesce as they please to destroy the noble fabric which has wrought so much good in the past and promises so much hope in the future. Unjust and wicked as such a coalition is, composed of such discordant and mutually repellant elements, it can work the nation no permanent harm, but rather stimulate it to increased and more prodigious efforts, if need be, in the vindication of its unity and honor. The *Saturday Review* compares our Union to the Achaian League; let it be assured that we expect to reach at least the hundred and thirty-four years of that Confederacy, and that we do not apprehend that in any existing European nation will be found the Romans who are to destroy us.

NATIONAL [illegible] PUBLIC CREDIT.

[illegible] —Ability of the Country to Redeem [illegible] and Interest at an Early Day.

THE [illegible], June, [illegible]

There is no question which interests the City of New-York so much as the stability of our National credit; and therefore, I think, the readers of the TIMES may be interested in a condensed view of the facts and elements on which American credit depends. And here let me say, that the opinions entertained in Europe till recently, as to the foundation, wealth and credit of this country, were totally false. At the same time, they are not to be wondered at. England knew the United States only as a borrower, and chiefly as a borrower from her. She felt, therefore, the natural superiority of a creditor. She thought the United States could not get money without borrowing, and must borrow of her. Feeling a strong sympathy with the rebels, she shut up her purse, and thought the whole matter concluded. "The American Government must break down for want of money," said she; "in a year, the Yankees will be bankrupt." This delusion was as great as any of those held by the rebels. It will remain a great moral question, to be settled hereafter, how England came to hold out such false views of the United States, as her Press has put forth in the last twelve months. Did she actually believe the enormous lies put forth by the rebel agents? Or—what is more probable—did she desire the overthrow of the American Government so intensely, as to blind her to the truth? But, when she knew us only as borrowers, it is not strange she expected a daily application for money. It is not strange she should be ignorant of our resources, when so few understand them in this country. How very few men have we who are familiar with the statistics of our own country! How can we expect Englishmen to be more so? In regard to the means of carrying on a war, and the stability of public credit, in a war, if we have the statistics of a country and the general cost of war, we can determine the whole matter by a few generalized facts, reduced to simple forms.

The problems of science presented by a war are these: 1. Is there a currency of such uniform value and quantity, that *the actual payments can be conveniently made in cash?* 2. *Is the war a foreign or a domestic one*, in which the money is to be paid *out* of the country or *in* it? 3. Is the annual income of the nation large enough to pay the *interest* on the *cost of the war*, without materially deducting from the common wants of the country? 4. Is the wealth of the nation great enough to redeem the whole accumulated debt ultimately, without any loss to the people? These questions include the whole subject, and we have facts enough to announce them with accuracy. I have assumed that the *capital* for the war is to be borrowed. There was no difficulty about that. Europe would have lent us the money, if we had condescended to ask it and paid enough for its use. We did much better. We borrowed at home, at a moderate rate.

1. *As to currency*, the war found us in the most admirable condition to create and sustain a National currency. We had been ten years digging gold from the mines of California, and notwithstanding our enormous extravagance in buying goods of Europe, we had still accumulated, in public and private hands, full *four hundred millions in gold*. In 1830, according to Mr. GALLATIN, (the best authority,) we had but *ten millions* in actual specie. Thus, in thirty years of active industry and commerce, with the mines of California, the specie basis had increased *forty fold!* In 1861, when the demented leaders of the South put the country to the *experimentum crucis* of rebellion, we might have got along with our gold alone; but, in addition, we had about *two hundred millions* of bank notes, in very good credit. Just then the Banks conceived the idea of suspension, which at once made this necessity of choosing between a great depreciation of bank notes, or of compelling the banks to sustain their credit by a National currency; for, if they had not accepted that currency, their notes would have gone down at once. *A National currency made a legal tender*, was the great need of the day; first, because it gave us a *uniform* currency, and secondly, because it practically put an end to the suspension of the banks. You will recollect I sustained the National currency, in the *Times*. If the nation ever parts with it, the nation will only give another evidence of human folly and inconsistency. With this National currency, we have now, in gold, silver, National and bank notes, near about *seven hundred millions of dollars*, which is just about enough to make the cash payments in transfers with ease and facility. The first want of the war, then, was met promptly and sufficiently.

2. The second question, whether the war is a *foreign or a domestic one*, is very important; for in a foreign war we should have to deal at arm's length. We should have to make large payments in foreign countries, whether invading or invaded. A large part of the navy payments must be made in foreign ports. Provisions must be transported to immense distances, and bills of exchange must be furnished on foreign countries. It is therefore an immense saving (other things being equal) to carry on the war at home. It enters largely into a fair estimate of public credit to say that *the nation pays nothing for the war abroad.* All its payments are from one hand to the other—from one pocket to the other. Suppose the nation does owe John Jones a thousand dollars; when it is paid, it is paid to one of its own citizens. The interest is paid to a citizen, and makes one fraction of the National income. If there are taxes for it, John Jones must pay his share, and in turn disburse the income in payment for American labor. It will be difficult for any one to tell how the *nation* is made poorer by that operation.

3. *Is the National income large enough to pay the cost of the war?* The Secretary of the Treasury reports the debt, on the 25th of April, at $491,000,000, or deducting the previous debt, *one year* of the war, (which includes much capital in permanent munitions,) cost in round numbers *four hundred and fifty millions*. If the war lasts to the 25th of April, 1863—its utmost possible limit—it will not cost over $400,000,000 more. We have, then, as the utmost debt of the war, *eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars*. The interest on this is $50,000,000. The additional cost of military armaments to be kept up, as garrisons, $50,000,000; expense of Government, $40,000,000; sinking fund, $40,000,000. We shall then have *one hundred and eighty millions of dollars per annum to raise.* This is to be raised directly, or indirectly, by a tax on the capital of the country. What is that capital, and its productiveness? Comparing the property estimates made in the census returns of 1850 with those of 18[illegible] and those of the several States, I put the results as follows, viz.:

Whole value of property of the United States in 1850	$10,000,0[illegible]
Value, 1860	$15,000,0[illegible]

This is above the Census estimates, but is based on the *actual returns* of property, where we have them; for example, the estimate of the Census for 1850 gave, for the three States of New-York, Ohio and Georgia, $1,920,000,000; but the actual State returns of 1859 gave $2,966,000,000, which is an advance of 55 per cent. Taking the actual [illegible] in [illegible] Africa, [illegible]. This is the capital [illegible]. I have compared [illegible] of land and money, [illegible] at eight per cent. income [illegible] this capital [illegible] much. In other words, the property of the country yields an income [illegible] hundred millions per annum. Then this income is subjected to the payment of $180,000,000 per annum, or less than one-tenth part to the [illegible] of the national debt, including all ordinary expenses. No man can doubt that it can easily bear this, but almost [illegible] being [illegible], when it is considered that this [illegible] is again returned to the [illegible]. In fact, if there were any need of it, [illegible] that amount could be borne, without difficulty. In some countries, the expenses of [illegible] houses exceed [illegible] such people, [illegible], as the Hindoos [illegible] we do not [illegible] to imitate Pagan [illegible]. Dram-drinking in this country, costs [illegible] enough to pay the interest on the national [illegible]. Suppose [illegible] keep that a little while. [illegible] the accumulated debt be re[illegible] easily? At the same rate [illegible] sinking fund, ($40,000,000 [illegible]) the whole debt would be extinguished in [illegible] years. And I undertake to [illegible] other war, or some mighty pestilence [illegible] intervene, that with this taxation, [illegible] National currency, they will be [illegible] unprecedented commercial prosperity [illegible] in the United States, a vast ma[illegible] incalculable power, of resources almost [illegible] of tremendous energy of indomitable [illegible] of wide-sweeping commerce, of inven[illegible] directed by an exalted and generous [illegible]. What shall interrupt our National [illegible]? Our greatest enemies are our own vices. [illegible] great enemies are within. The rebellion will soon be an episode of history. Like the comet of last year, whose shadowy train spread over half the heavens, it will have come and gone, we know not why, we know not where. But shall we not read the lesson? Can we not discern the signs of the times? What caused the rebellion, but the lust of wealth and dominion? The proud aristocracy of the South seeks to sustain its power by violence. The merchant princes of the North seek to sustain trade at any cost. They must learn the simple truth, not merely of religion, but of science and philosophy, no less—that righteousness exalteth a nation, and sin is a reproach to any people. A republic is founded on the simple virtues; and, if they are neglected, some other Byron will sail along our shores, and again exclaim:

"'Tis Greece—but living Greece no more."

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

The paroxysm of heat to which the weather has suddenly risen, does not tend to increase public patronage of dramatic amusements; but managers are the most hopeful and enterprising of speculative mortals and never allow a theatre to remain unoccupied, if money or promises will avail to open it and get together a sufficient number of performers to make a working company. At this present juncture there are more theatres in operation here than the City has ever known before; and, though competition and the weather necessarily interfere with their chances of prosperity, it is evident they must be paying expenses or they would certainly not keep on tempting fortune. It is wise to wish them all success; for the more of them there are the merrier it undoubtedly is for both urban resident and rustic visitor, and the better is New-York's metropolitan dignity preserved.

For the past few nights the largest audiences have been attracted to Niblo's by Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS' charming acting and singing in "The Daughter of the Regiment," and the brilliant dancing of GALLETTI in the new ballet. Marie is decidedly the very best thing Miss RICHINGS does. She throws more feeling into it than into her performance of any other part, and there is no character in which she looks so well. She has been overwhelmed with hearty, honest applause, enough during the bygone week to almost make her forget Philadelphia and transfer her allegiance hither. We must never let her hide her splendid talent under that or any other provincial bushel any more.

An entire change of programme is announced for this evening—not that there exists any need of change. "The Daughter of the Regiment" might have been continued another fortnight; but we cannot find fault with well-intended efforts to supply us with agreeable novelty. The new musical drama to be produced is called "The National Guard," and has not been previously given in this City. Miss RICHINGS, of course, is the vocal heroine of the piece, and the other parts are distributed to Mr. PETER RICHINGS, Mr. SHEWELL, Mr. RAYMOND, Mr. DUNN and Mrs. MAEDER. Subsequently Signorina GALLETTI, Mlle. KATRINE and Mons. TOPHOFF (the best male dancer we have seen since BARATTI) execute a choregraphic divertisement, and, as a wind-up, the celebrated allegorical tableau called "Washington," is revived, wherein Miss RICHINGS is a remarkably beautiful Goddess of Liberty, and Mr. RICHINGS a marvelously-like counterpart presentment of the Father of his Country.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will repeat "Fanchon" to-night, to-morrow and Wednesday, and then withdraw it, for the sake of bringing out other plays. Her success in this strikingly original and really powerful piece of acting has fully warranted her in continuing the run of the drama into its fourth week, but we are anxious to see her in some of those light, sparkling, protean parts, in which she has chiefly made her reputation.

At LAURA KEENE'S, on Friday, (the "Fourth,") Miss MITCHELL will give two performances, the entire force of her establishment joining, both afternoon and evening, in a choral rendering of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Prof. ANDERSON did not startle the town with a gorgeous spectacular revival of "Rob Roy" for his benefit last Friday, but he is going to do so this evening. All the resources of the Winter Garden have been applied to the perfect getting-up of the piece, and the cast may be considered unusually strong. The Professor himself performs the bold outlaw, a character in which he has acquired nearly as much histrionic fame as he has prestidigitatorial notoriety in his more common rôle of Northern Wizard. Miss EMILY THORNE does Diana Vernon; Mrs. GLADSTANE has been engaged for Helen Macgregor; Mr. BURNETT is the Bailie Nicol Jarvie; Mr. C. HALE, Major Galbraith; Mr. LINGHAM, Rashleigh Osbaldiston; Mr. HENRIE, The Dougal Creature, and Miss LOUISA ANDERSON, Mattie.

The FLORENCES flourish satisfactorily at WALLACK'S new theatre, offering the exegeant multitude variety to the very top of its bent. Their plays are not new, but they have mostly grown in popularity with years; and then Mr. FLORENCE has a delightfully perplexing way of changing their names, so that one never knows what one is going to hear and behold, until personal attendance in an orchestra stall reveals to the senses some familiar dramatic favorite of one's youth. We wonder whether it is funny to call "The Good for Nothing" "My two Fathers;" or "Born to Good Luck" "The Irishman in Naples."

Miss MARY PROVOST has received a warm welcome back as directress of WALLACK'S old house, now called The Olympic. She has wisely shelved the heavy tragedy of "Medea," and to-night assumes two characters better adapted for the display of her acknowledged abilities. The first of them, "King René's Daughter," has not been played here in a long while. It is a versified translation of a Danish dramatic poem, and was the sensation of the hour when first produced in England some dozen of years ago. Mrs. CHARLES KEAN, Mrs. STERLING and Miss HELEN FAUCIT, the three leading actresses of the British stage at the time, performed it simultaneously, Mrs. KEAN being desired to play it before Queen VICTORIA at Windsor Castle. Mr. WALLACK, Sr., at Windsor and at the Haymarket Theatre, had a part in it. Miss PROVOST, after "King René's Daughter," affords us the strongest contrast possible to the blind, sympathetic heroine of that piece, by appearing as [illegible] the romantic drama of "The Irish Dia[illegible]" Miss PROVOST calls it—AGNES ROBERTSON [illegible] it "Scamp."

At a fair computation, it would be safe to say that Mr. NIXON averages a nightly attendance of three thousand people at his Cremorne Gardens. His place of recreative resort for the Summer, and the public is not slow to demonstrate its appreciation of the fact. Well, NIXON deserves success. What with concert, ballet, circus, Carlotta Patti, Mme. Strakosch, Cubas, Theleur, Mme. Tournaire and Sam Lathrop, where was there ever so much irresistible entertainment put within the reach of so little money before? The Gardens, too, are so delightfully cool on the very hottest of evenings that folk who know of their qualities in this respect, seek their breezy shades as a refuge from the prevailing swelter of the season. Performances take place now every afternoon, mainly to let the children have an opportunity to enjoy themselves in good hours. At such times the pantomime of "Whittington and his Cat" is represented by a band of clever juveniles. By the way, during the week Master WILLIE BARNESMORE PAPE, the youthful pianist, interpreted some of the most pleasing compositions of THALBERG and others, and was gratified with a liberal allowance of applause.

Mr. BARNUM still relies upon the curiosity compelling powers of The Biggest Man in the World and The Most Beautiful Fat Girl in Existence. Everybody wants to view them, and, therefore, until everybody has viewed them, crowds will flock for the purpose to the Museum. The theatrical performances in the Lecture-room are conducted with accustomed spirit. We see Mr. BARNUM advertises his intention to send a vessel to the West Indies to gather tropical fish to add to his Aquaria. Already these Aquaria are well worth frequent observation and study.

On the other side of town, Fox's Old Bowery is doing an immense business. Mr. FOX thoroughly understands his audiences, and they understand and value his untiring endeavors to cater to their peculiar fancies.

Miss ADAH ISAACS MENKEN terminated a highly successful engagement at the New Bowery, on Saturday.

GEORGE CHRISTY opened the handsome hall, at No. 585 Broadway, last Monday, with an excellent troop of Ethiopian minstrels. He yet remains the unapproachable delineator of negro eccentricities, and can easily, by a judicious course of management, make his company the leading attraction in its line.

Mme. ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS gives her third and last concert this evening at Dodworth's Hall. She will be assisted by Mme. D'ANGRI, Signor SBRIGLIA, Mr. DOEHLER, Mr. BEAMES and Signor ABELLA.

Another necromancer, who says he has challenged HERMANN to compete with him for a thousand dollars, opens the Academy on Thursday. His name is NAPOLEON.

Miss BATEMAN has been tendered a grand complimentary testimonial, which comes off at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow evening. "The Hunchback" will be played, with herself, Mr. J. W. WALLACK and Mr. EDWIN ADAMS in the principal characters, and there is to be a concert in which BRIGNOLI, CARLOTTA PATTI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER and Signor MUZIO take part.

PHILADELPHIA SUMMER MEETING.

Third Day's Racing.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 27, 1862.

The third day's racing, adjourned from Wednesday on account of the rain, came off to-day. The weather was bright and warm, rendering traveling, alike by road and rail, pleasant, and, consequently, the attendance of spectators was greater than on the two preceding days, not less than four thousand people being on the track. The first race was for a purse of $200, single mile dash. Four horses were entered, viz.: PHILO C. BUSH'S ch. f. *Aerolite*, three years, by *Revenue*; ZEB. WARD'S bay c. *Blondin*, three years, by *Sovereign*; JOHN HUNTER'S ch. f. *Miss Jessie*, three years, by *Revenue*, and ZEB. WARD'S br. f., by *Lexington*, three years. Mr. WARD preferring to start the *Lexington* filly to represent him, withdrew *Blondin*, and the other three came to the post. The Northern filly, *Miss Jessie*, was the favorite, at about $100 to $50. The track was in pretty fair condition.

THE RACE.

Aerolite and the *Lexington* filly went off together, at the tap of the drum, HUNTER'S filly being last. Rounding the first turn, however, the rider of *Miss Jessie* took her to the front, *Aerolite* lying second. These positions were retained to third quarter, when the *Lexington* filly deprived *Aerolite* of second place, but could not reach *Miss Jessie*, who won a good race by half a length; *Aerolite* being three lengths behind the second. Time, 1:46¼.

The race for the purse of $500, mile heats, best three in five, was the next on the programme. For this there were some first-class racers entered. Mr. J. W. CLAY, (a son of the celebrated statesman, HENRY CLAY,) had his four year old bay colt, *Wagram*, by *Yorkshire* dam by *Glencoe*, who, at the Lexington Races, two weeks previous, had won the purse, at five heats, in the best time ever made in this or any other country under similar circumstances; the first heat being run in 1 minute 44¼ seconds, and the fifth heat in 1 minute 45¾ seconds. Hon. ZEB. WARD had *Pope Swigart*, by *Glencoe*, who had won the two mile race on Wednesday; while Dr. WELDON was hopeful about his imported bay colt, *Hillsborough*, by *Stockwell*. In the pool sales, *Pope* and *Wagram* were at first on equal estimation, but at last the latter became decidedly the favorite, bringing in pools of $100, about $60; *Pope Swigart* $35, and the other two coupled $5, and sometimes even less than that price.

FIRST HEAT.

A good start was had, *Hillborough* showing first in advance, with *Pope Swigart* and *Cyclone* in immediate attendance, and the favorite last. At the quarter, they maintained the same positions, but the *Pope* on the second quarter went in front, closely followed by *Cyclone* and *Hillsborough*. Coming round the turn on the home stretch, they were well together, except *Wagram*, who, ridden by GILPATRICK, was evidently not going for the heat. Half way up the home stretch, *Hillsborough* came with a rush, and after a splendid set-to with *Pope Swigart*, beat him by a neck; *Cyclone* being third and *Wagram* fourth. Time, 1 minute 49 seconds.

SECOND HEAT.

Wagram was still the favorite. Even money being bet that he won the race, while $100 to $10 was offered against *Hillsborough*. *Pope Swigart* led off with *Wagram* in close attendance, and the imported colt *Hurd*. No change took place in these positions, until half way on the second quarter, *Gilpatrick* took *Wagram* to the front, and maintaining a commanding lead all the way, won the heat by three lengths; the *Pope* being second, *Hillsborough* third, and *Cyclone* last. Time, 1.47¾.

THIRD HEAT.

All the horses cooled off satisfactorily, *Wagram* still the favorite against the field. At the start *Cyclone* took the lead, with *Pope Swigart*, *Hillsborough* and *Wagram*, following in the order named. On the second quarter *Hillsborough* took second place, *Cyclone* still leading, and *Wagram* third. *Cyclone* finding the pace too good dropped behind, and a fine race ensued between *Wagram* and *Hillsborough*, to the third quarter, where the former showed decidedly in front, and improving his advantage at every stride, came home a winner by three lengths; *Hillsborough* being second, *Cyclone* third, and *Pope Swigart* fourth. Time, 1.49¼.

FOURTH HEAT.

No betting, although $100 to $5 was currently offered on *Wagram*. GILPATRICK indulged the *Pope* with the lead to the far side, when he passed him and without ever being again approached, won the heat and race by two lengths; *Hillsborough*, who came with a rush on the last quarter leading *Pope Swigart* for second honors. Time, 1.50.

SUMMARY.

Purse $200—Single Dash—One Mile.

JOHN HUNTER'S ch. filly *Miss Jessie*, 3 years old, by *Revenue*; dam *Fanny Fern*, by *Glencoe*, (F. CASEY,) 1.

ZEB. WARD, br. filly, 3 years old, by *Lexington*; dam by *Yorkshire*, (SEWELL COBB,) 2.

P. C. BUSH, ch. f. *Aerolite*, 3 years old, by *Revenue*; dam *Rhoda*, by *Glencoe*, (J. GRONIN,) 3.

ZEB. WARD, by colt *Blondin*, 3 years old, by *Sovereign*; dam by *Glencoe*, drawn.

Time—1:46¼.

Purse $500—Mile Heats—Best Three in Five.

J. W. CLAY, b. colt *Wagram*, 4 years old, by *Yorkshire*; dam *Topaz*, by *Glencoe*, (GILPATRICK,) 4, 1, 1, 1.

Dr. J. W. WELDON, b. colt *Hillsborough*, 4 years old, imported by STOCKWELL; dam by *Lanecos*, (COBB,) 1, 3, 2, 2.

ZEB. WARD, *Pope Swigart*, 5 years old, by *Glencoe*; dam own sister to *Little Flea*, by *Gray Eagle*, (IRVING,) 2, 2, 4, 3.

P. C. BUSH, b. m. *Cyclone*, 5 years old, by *Vandal*; dam *Marygold*, (HUFFERTS,) 3, 4, 3, 4.

Time—1:49; 1:47¾; 1:49¼; 1:50.

Last Day's Racing.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

To-day the races of the Philadelphia Summer meeting were concluded. The visitors to the Suffolk Park Course were numerous, at least three thousand people being present. Two races were set down in the programme; a three-mile heat race, for a purse of $1,000, for which there were three entries, and the race for the "Ladies' Gift," (a magnificent gold watch, set with diamonds.) The three-mile race was the first set down for decision. Capt. MOORE'S *Idlewild*, (the winner of the two-mile heat race on Wednesday,) JOHN M. CLAY'S *Ella D.*, and Dr. WELDON'S *Bettie Ward*, were the horses entered. Of course *Idlewild* was the favorite; $100 to $10 being freely offered. All the betting done, however, was between *Ella D.* and *Bettie Ward*, in their places, as it was regarded as a certainty for *Idlewild* to win the race, bar accident.

FIRST HEAT.

Idlewild made the running at a strong pace, *Bettie Ward* being second. The first mile was run in 1:57, and the second in 3:51, *Idlewild* still leading. On the second quarter of the last mile, *Ella D.* passed *Bettie Ward*, but the latter regained the second place on coming round the turn into the straight run in; *Idlewild* winning by four lengths, in 5:48¼; *Ella D.* being last.

SECOND HEAT.

This may be briefly described—*Idlewild* went to the front at the start, was never approached, and won the heat and race easily in 5:48: *Ella D.* being second.

The race for the "Ladies' Gift" followed. There were six entries, and all of them started. It was won in two straight heats by Mr. J. R. WARNOCK'S chesnut gelding by *Herr's Boston*, beating *Othello*, *Panic*, *Red Bird*, *One-Eyed Jim* and *Alice Gray*.

SUMMARY.

Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

Purse, $1,000, 3 mile heats.—Capt. MOORE'S b. m. *Idlewild*, 5 years, by *Lexington*, dam by *Glencoe*...1 1

JOHN M. CLAY'S b. m. *Ella D.*, 5 years, by *Vandal* dam sister to *Gray Eagle*...3 2

Dr. J. W. WELDON'S b. m. *Bettie Ward*, 5 years, by *Lexington*...2 3

Time—5:48¼; 5:48.

Same day—Continental Hotel Premium, (value, $300.)

M. WHITEHOUSE, b. h. *One-Eyed Jim*, by *Boston*, imp. dam *Andrew*, m., (M. WHITEHOUSE,)...2 dr.

J. R. WARNOCK, ch. g., by *Herr's Boston*, dam by *Wagner*, (E. THOMPSON,) 4 years...1 1

ZILLAH MARKER, ch. m., *Red Bird*, (V. HYER,) 5 yrs.3 3

CHARLES MATHEY'S br. h. *Othello*, (H. WOODRUFF,) 4 years...4 2

WM. H. STRONG, g. m. *Alice Gray*, (WM. GARDINER,).5 4

WM. WILSON, br. h. *Panic*, (J. ROBINSON,)...6 5

Time—52 sec.; 55 sec.

Thus terminated the Summer meeting here. So successful has the enterprise resulted, that a club has been formed in the city, comprising some of the leading citizens, to take the necessary steps to hold a full meeting, under the management of Mr. CASSADY.

On Friday next the New-York meeting commences on the Union Course, L. I., and from the numerous entries for the respective stakes, a brilliant week's racing may be anticipated. The purses amount to over $5,600. All the Kentucky and Tennessee stables will be here.

THE IMPEACHMENT IN KANSAS.

Statement in Behalf of the Inculpated State Officers.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

The Senate of the State, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, for the trial of J. W. ROBINSON, Secretary of State; GEO. S. HILLYER, Auditor, and CHARLES ROBINSON, Governor, has just concluded its session.

The Governor, Secretary and Auditor were constituted a Board for the sale of certain bonds, a majority of whom were to rule.

The act providing for the negotiation limited the price, below which they could not be sold, to 70 cents on the dollar.

The Secretary of State and Auditor, comprising a majority of the Board, visited Washington, to see if some disposition could not be made of the Bonds there, either by sale or by securing the investment of Indian Funds in them. Unable to make any disposition of them themselves, as they testify, with the advice of some of our Congressional delegation, they employed Mr. R. S. STEVENS, making him their agent to sell them, agreeing to give him all that he should receive over 60 cents on the dollar. Mr. STEVENS negotiated the Bonds with the Interior Department at the rate of 85 cents on the dollar. He also detached from the Bonds the coupons for the semi-annual interest due on the 1st January, 1862, and collected them of the State Treasurer. The Legislature also passed an act authorizing a loan for $20,000, for which the Bonds of the State were to be given, which Bonds were to be signed by the Governor and Treasurer, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

The present House of Representatives claimed that it was the intention of the bill simply to authorize $20,000 in bonds to be issued, and inasmuch as $40,000 had been issued, the officers whose duty it was to sign and countersign them had violated the law.

It was upon this state of facts that the articles of impeachment were made, so far as relates to the sale of the bonds. There were other charges made against the Secretary of State for misdemeanors, in relation to contracts for printing. There were no charges made against the Auditor upon the assumed over-issue of the $20,000 bonds; neither were any charges made against the Treasurer, although he signed them, issued them, and sold them.

The articles of impeachment charged the officers with conspiring with R. S. STEVENS to defraud the State in various ways in the sale of the bonds, doing the same with deliberate intent to cheat the State, &c., &c.

The Secretary of State was first arraigned. He was convicted on the first charge, which was that he authorized and empowered Mr. STEVENS to sell the bonds at any amount over 60 cents, and pay the State no more than that amount, when under the law they could not be sold for less than 70 cents, "which was in violation of the official duties of said J. W. ROBINSON in this—in that the State was authorized to receive the full amount for which the bonds were sold." On all other charges he was acquitted.

Mr. HILLYER, the Auditor, was likewise convicted on the same charge, and acquitted on all others.

The testimony in the case showed that there was not a dollar of money in the State Treasury at the time the sale was made; that it was necessary to dispose of the bonds to provide means for the coming session of the Legislature; that the bonds had no market value in the East; that the prices for which they were sold in Kansas averaged between 28 and 45 per centum; that they counseled with our Congressional delegation in every step of the negotiations; that they were advised by one of that delegation to accept the proposal of Mr. STEVENS, and that STEVENS' proposition was the best, by far, that they could expect to receive.

There were seventeen members for their conviction on this charge, which was just the requisite number. They passed the lightest sentence that they deemed the Constitution would allow, merely removal from office without disqualification to hold office in future. Some of the Senators who voted for conviction believed that the Secretary and Auditor desired and considered that they were doing that which was for the best interests of the State in making the sale, but inasmuch as it was so clearly in violation of the law, conviction became a necessity.

The Governor was then arraigned. He was acquitted on every charge. Two members voted against him on the same charge on which they voted to acquit the Secretary of State, and one member voted against him on another charge, remarking as he did so, that "he did not want to see it all go one way."

In regard to the issue of the Bonds to raise $20,000, termed here "war bonds," on which it was claimed that there was an over-issue of $20,000, Senators who were present when the law was passed declared that it was the purpose of the law to issue Bonds sufficient to raise that amount of money, and such is the evident meaning of the law from its language.

When the fact of the sale of the bonds first became known to the Legislature, it was considered that that body would have to elect a Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Gen. LANE to a position in the army. Party spirit, consequently, raged high, and the bitterness, and perhaps unscrupulousness of partisan leaders, it is safe to say, mingled in the investigations, and colored the statements of editors and correspondents upon the subject.

Now there is a different feeling. So far as Gov. ROBINSON is concerned, he must consider the result an ample vindication. Accused and brought to trial before a body, many of whom were his political opponents, of course he could not expect from them any favors except such as truth and justice should command. Four months have passed away since he was accused, a time sufficient to secure the amplest preparation on the part of his accusers. The verdict is a complete refutation of all charges, and in some instances was wrung from men whose prejudices were opposed to the accused. C.

Governor Johnston Among the Nashville Clergymen.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, June 28.

At the special second Conference of Clergymen before Governor JOHNSON, all declined to take the oath of allegiance. Most of them were sent to the Penitentiary, prior to their removal to Gen. HALLECK, for the purpose of being exchanged for Tennessee prisoners. Many Nashville churches will be without pastors to-morrow.

Among those sent to durance were Rev. Drs. BALDWIN, SCHONE and SAWRIE, Methodists; and FORD and HOWELL, Baptists. Rev. Dr. WHARTON was allowed some days' grace, on account of illness. The Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT did not appear. The Rev. Mr. HENDRICKS is expected to take the oath. Catholic divines, being loyal, were not disturbed.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Yesterday evening the tenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at Dr. HAGUE'S Church, corner of Thirty-first-street and Madison-avenue. The meeting was opened by a prayer from Dr. HAGUE, after which he delivered a short address on the army [illegible] by the Association. Mr. SAMUEL W. STEBBINS, the President, then read the annual report, in which it stated that, by God's providence, the Association had been permitted to work with most encouraging success, and that at present they were organizing a system for the supply of "watches," to wait upon the sick and wounded. Although only a fortnight has elapsed since the system was commenced, it has been eminently successful; at the Ladies' Hospital, Fifty-first-street, six to eight young men volunteer their services daily to sit up with the invalids there. At the conclusion of the report Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA delivered an address on the obligations of the unity of churches and of the Association. The closing address was made by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. A collection of over $100 was made, beside several notes, inviting the collectors to call upon the writers.

Boys' Clothing.

ROGERS AND RAYMOND'S
FASHIONABLE SPRING ASSORTMENT.
NEW AND ORIGINAL FASHIONS.
SPLENDID NOVELTY IN BOYS' SPRING SACKS.
NEAT AND ELEGANT SCHOOL SUITS,
LOWEST FIGURES IN THE TRADE.
IMMENSE VARIETY OF STYLES.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
Stores, } Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
No. 214 Broadway.

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the head, and sore throat, cured by the novel and scientific principle, which restores hearing in the most hopeless cases, by the well-known oculist and aurist of New-York Dr. VON EISENBERG.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated on my ear removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to him. I am completely restored to hearing. JOSEPH MANNING,
No. 108 West 36th-st.

Office No. 38 Clinton-place, 8th-st., west of Broadway.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments,
FOR HOT WEATHER,
Originally introduced by us twenty years since.
A great variety of genuine goods at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery, and
No. 165 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, acknowledged to be superior to all others—No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Agencies throughout the United States.

To Ladies Going in the Country.—Suitable Summer Covering for the Feet. Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BURROUGHS—SCHUYLER.—In West Troy, on Wednesday, June 25, by Rev. Mr. Roff, JOHN W. BURROUGHS, of Newtown, L. I., to SARAH H., eldest daughter of Thomas W. Schuyler, Esq., of the former place.

LYON—PALMER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. J. A. LYON to Miss LOUISE PALMER, all of this City.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 28, Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, in his 57th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 16 Watts-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BURCHELL.—On Sunday, June 29, JOHN HENRY BURCHELL, son of Richard B. and Angelina A. Burchell, aged 5 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, from the house of his parents, No. 84 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

BUNKER.—In this City, on Saturday, June 28, MIRIAM, infant daughter of Wm. E. and E. M. Bunker, aged 3 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 26 10th-st.

BRADISH.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., on Friday, June 27, WHEATON BRADISH, Esq., of New-York, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his sons-in-law, H. R. Kunhardt and Charles S. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

DEWITT.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 27, of congestion of the brain, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN DEWITT, only son of Rev. Thomas Dewitt, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the house of his father, No. 123 9th-st. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

GUNTHER.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, June 29, HENRY TITUS, youngest son of Amelia and C. Godfrey Gunther, aged 8 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 145 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

KNAPP.—In Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, June 28, SARAH C., daughter of Charles W. and Cornelia Knapp, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at Stamford, this day, (Monday,) the 30th inst., at 3 P. M.

LOVELL.—On Saturday, June 28, Mrs. PHILA P. LOVELL, in her 71st year.

The funeral will be attended at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Martha L. Fisher, 7th-av., on Tuesday, July 1, at 9 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MATHEWS.—On Saturday, June 28, THOMAS M. MATHEWS, aged 23 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) June 30, at 9½ A. M., from his late residence, No. 127 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

RICHARDS.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, June 27, ANNIE NORTH, daughter of Thomas F. and Annie N. Richards, of this City, aged 11 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the house of her grandfather, Mr. John North, Norwalk.

STEPHENS.—In Hoboken, on Sunday morning, June 29, ISAAC STEPHENS, aged 42 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 3d-st., between Hudson and Washington sts., Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to English Neighborhood for interment.

TOULON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 28, MARY, daughter of William V. and the late Mary R. Toulon, aged 1 year, 7 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 255 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TITUS.—In Westbury, on First day morning, WILLIAM TITUS, aged 62 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Westbury, L. I., on Second day, the 30th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

TRUESDELL.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, June 29, HARRIET LEE TRUESDELL, formerly of Providence, R. I., and wife of Thomas Truesdell, Esq.

The friends of the family, with those of her sons-in-law, Chas. W. Frederickson and R. M. Batturs, Esqs., are particularly requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 185 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 2, at 3 P. M.

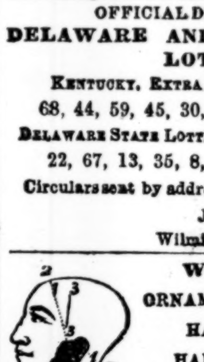
☞ Providence and Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 305.—June 28, 1862.
49, 26, 55, 9, 7, 5, 28, 39, 57, 63, 11, 21.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 306.—June 28, 1862.
50, 42, 52, 48, 51, 32, 33, 7, 58, 59, 5, 9.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 253.—June 28, 1862.
68, 44, 59, 45, 30, 18, 29, 3, 38, 46, 33, 31.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 264.—June 28, 1862.
22, 67, 13, 35, 8, 7, 59, 12, 5, 38, 72, 39.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, WATER-BRASH, &c., use TADMAN'S
COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES,
No. 81 Bleecker-st., and No. 268 4th-av.

ANOTHER GREAT WAR STORY
ANOTHER GREAT WAR STORY
ANOTHER GREAT WAR STORY
IN THE DAILY SUN,
IN THE DAILY SUN,
IN THE DAILY SUN,
CIRCULATION NEARLY 60,000.
CIRCULATION NEARLY 60,000.
CIRCULATION NEARLY 60,000.

IN THE DAILY SUN (price One Cent) of WEDNESDAY, July 2, [illegible] will be commenced an excellent, exciting, [illegible]

TALE OF RICHMOND,
THE REBEL CAPITAL,

during the scenes of the present war. It is written by Capt. WHEELER, the author of "Running the Blockade," which story has just been concluded in THE SUN, and which its many thousands of readers declared to be the best story

THEY EVER READ. [illegible]
THEY EVER READ!

The new story gives an account of
JEFFERSON DAVIS'
private opinion of the war, and of the way he "rules the roost" in Dixie; it gives his schemes and plots with the notorious SENATOR WIGFALL; it tells all about the dark sayings and doings of other great REBEL JAIL-BIRDS, and throws much light upon many secrets of the war. Its author is well acquainted with the city, and he gives an interesting account of high life and low life there; he tells how the people are pinched for provisions; how the streets are overrun with murderers, gamblers and assassins; how the Union army, thundering in the suburbs, is frightening the population out of their seventeen senses, and what a terrible reign of suffering, confusion, excitement and crime is now existing there.

It likewise gives an insight into the secret doings of the
UNIONISTS IN RICHMOND,
who are getting everything ready to help the capture of the city. Some of the best men in the place are concerned in the
UNION LEAGUE.
and they are banded together to help the old
STARS AND STRIPES.
STARS AND STRIPES.
STARS AND STRIPES.
And altogether, the story and its incidents make
THE BEST TALE OF THE YEAR.
THE BEST TALE OF THE YEAR.
THE BEST TALE OF THE YEAR.

By ordering THE SUN served at your residence NOW, it will get started just in season to give you the whole story complete. You had better have the carrier serve it regularly, or the news-dealers keep it for you every day, so as to be sure and obtain every number.
REMEMBER THE NEW-YORK SUN;
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PATENTED
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SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
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P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

MAAMMOTH SALE OF RICH PARIS NECK
TIES
AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS.
A table 100 feet long, *loaded* with Neckties, *at prices which no regular dealer can begin to reach.* The first *line* of ties on the *left*, as you enter the store, are 10 and 15 cents each. The *first* line on the *right*, 20 feet in length, and embracing over 500 dozen Ties, are 25 cents each, (*usual price, 50 cents.*) The *second* line, on the right, are 35 cents each. The *last* line on the right, comprising over 1,000 dozen of the richest Ties imported, are 50 *cents each*, (*usual* price, $1.) *Nothing over fifty cents.* (Call and see for yourselves.) Best 3 and 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, in every style for men and boys, $1 20 per dozen, or ten cents each. *Warranted* to be the same as are sold everywhere, at $2 to $3 per dozen.
J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

LIPPMANN & BACHMAN'S
MAGNETIC MUSK-CAT POWDERS,
The only infallible remedies for the destruction of ROACHES, CROTON BUGS, BED-BUGS, ANTS, MOTHS, FLEAS, RATS and MICE. Depôt, No. 544 Broadway.

THE NEW MILITARY LAW.
This law, enacted at the last Legislature of this State, and of importance to every citizen, will be found in full, in the New-York *Transcript* of June 30. For sale at the office, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
At Annapolis, Baltimore, Washington, and other places occupied by Union troops, should be sent at half rates by the HARDEN EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, }
No. 39 CHAMBERS-STREET. }

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on TUESDAY next, the 1st day of July, at 12 o'clock M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn. SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *Wave*, consisting of

12 barrels Molasses.
61 barrels Sugar.
23 barrels Rice.
50 bales Tobacco.
203 bales Tobacco.
50 bags Rice.

Also the cargo of the schooner *Garonne*, consisting of 164 bales Tobacco.
E. H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Comm'rs.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—IT cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents.

TONAWANDA, Penn., Aug. 6, 1859.

Dr. S. I. TOBIAS, NEW-YORK—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Bilious Colic and Cholera Morbus, I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liniment stands unrivaled as a horse medicine among farriers and boatmen on this canal.
WM. LEWIS,
Superintendent North Branch Canal.
Sold by all Druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ARNOLD'S LONDON WRITING FLUID,—18 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints, for sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square. They have just received an invoice of Stub's files, tools and wire. They have also for sale Green's Patent Self-Sealing Stone Preserve Jars.

SPLENDID SUMMER FASHIONS.—ELEGANTLY illustrated and fully described in Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, and sold everywhere at 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway.

MILITARY.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES.
THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General, F. B. SPINOLA.
Colonel, MARIOTT N. CROFT.

This magnificent Regiment is intended as a rallying-point for all good men. It will be the first in the field from the State of New-York, under the late call of President Lincoln.

Capt. John H. Dobbs is in want of a few more men, for the purpose of filling up his company to the standard. [illegible] rations and uniforms furnished immediately. Pay from $13 to $21 per month, and relief tickets furnished [illegible] $100 bounty guaranteed at the end of the regiment. A few more vacancies open for non-commissioned officers and corporals. One month's pay in advance.

Apply [illegible] at Headquarters, No. 145 Grand-st., Williamsburgh [illegible].

JOHN H. DOBBS, Captain Company E.

Or to G. [illegible], First Lieutenant and Regiment [illegible], New-York City; or to RICHARD J. [illegible] Hall, Chatham-st., New-York City.

Pay commen[illegible].

[illegible]
COL. W. H. ALLEN.

Recruits wanted immediately for Company A, Stanton Legion. This Company is nearly [illegible] but few men to complete it. Good quarters [illegible] uniforms of the regular army furnished [illegible] into the service. Promotions to the rank of [illegible] made from the most deserving non-commissioned officers and privates. The evidence of Col. ALLEN [illegible] of his men in the First Regiment, is sufficient [illegible] enlisting of their being properly [illegible] bounty and one month's pay in advance. [illegible] furnished to families of soldiers. Apply to
W. H. JENNER, Captain Company A.
Recruiting Office, No. 223 Spring-st.

HEADQUARTERS, LAFAYETTE HALL, Broadway.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.—BEING authorized by the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a Company of Volunteers, to be attached to Spinola's Empire Brigade, I am now ready to receive all able-bodied men who wish to serve their country, in a first-class Company. Each man, as soon as he signs the roll, will be subsisted and clothed at the expense of the Government, and sent to comfortable quarters at camp, near the City. Pay from $13 to $23 per month, to commence from date of enlistment.
GEO. H. HITCHCOCK, Lieut., Recruiting Officer.

M'CLELLAN INFANTRY.—BEING AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a company of volunteers to be ready in sixty days, I call upon all young men desirous to join my company to apply immediately. $100 bounty, and pay from $13 to $23 per month, one month's pay in advance, according to a bill passed the United States Senate June 3, 1862. Headquarters, No. 602 Broadway. Capt. WM. W. BATES, late Lieutenant in Mexican War.

Approved at the United States Mustering Office, June 4, 1862, by Capt. F. S. Larned, United States Army.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ACTIVE, Honorary and Exempt Members of the Second Company, Seventh Regiment National Guard, will be held at the Armory, on MONDAY, June 30, at 8 P. M. It is hoped that every member will attend, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting. By order.
A. B. SANDS, Chairman.
F. FOSTER, Secretary.

A HANDSOME SUM WILL BE PAID TO any person who can enlist a number of men for cavalry; one of the best of regiments, good horses, clothes and quarters. Inquire or address J. W., No. 109 West 11th-st.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, ALL BOWEL AFFECTIONS, &c.,
ARE PROMPTLY CURED BY
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

The remedial properties of this article have now been tested by the public for over thirty years, with a result which enables the proprietors to offer the most convincing proofs (certificates of cures effected) of its ability to remove all diseases for which it is recommended. It is quick, safe, and certain in its action, affording immediate relief when promptly administered. Age does not impair its virtues, neither is it subject to the varying influences of climate, being equally effective in all latitudes; it is in all respects what it claims to be—a "Standard Household Remedy," which every family should be supplied with.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

It never fails to subdue the most violent attacks of these complaints, no matter from what cause they originate. As changes of climate, water, etc., often produce these serious diseases, travelers and others should always keep a supply of the Carminative by them.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The prompt use of the Carminative Balsam will always remove the diarrhœa and cramps which accompany the attacks of cholera, thus often conquering the disease in its incipiency. It has frequently been administered in neighborhoods where the cholera has been raging epidemically, and has never failed to give immediate and permanent relief.

CHOLERA INFANTUM, OR SUMMER COMPLAINT Is speedily and effectually cured by the Carminative. It removes all soreness of the abdomen, allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and may always be relied on to relieve the sufferings of the little ones when used according to directions.

CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC, GRIPING PAINS, SOUR STOMACH, WATERBRASH, PAIN OR SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH, WANT OF APPETITE, WIND IN THE BOWELS, CRAMPS, SEA-SICKNESS, and all BOWEL AFFECTIONS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, are removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam with more certainty and ease than by any other preparation yet offered the public. Sold by
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway,
And by druggists generally.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
NO. 62 JOHN-ST.
INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS, WHICH CANNOT BE CONTROVERTED.
FIRST—I commenced manufacturing in 1854, and now have the largest pyrotechnic establishment in the world.
SECOND—Since I have essayed to make exhibition work, no public displays have occurred where a premium has been offered for the best fireworks; consequently, I do not make premium fireworks.
THIRD—I have received the preference from our own Government for signals, &c., used in the Army and Navy, after submitting my samples in competition with the most celebrated firework makers in the United States.
FOURTH—By untiring energy and enterprise, I have succeeded in selling more goods yearly than all similar establishments in the United States combined.
The above facts constitute a sufficient guarantee to all purchasers of the Excelsior Fireworks as to assortment, price and quality.
Committees on public displays are respectfully solicited to call upon me personally at FUNSTON & SCOFIELDS, Principal Agency, No. 62 John-st., three doors from William.
G. A. LILLIENDAHL.

READ. READ. READ.
DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.
Dr. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.
The food and habits of civilized man induce in a great majority an impure condition of the blood, the source of a great variety of painful diseases, which disturb the happiness of almost every family in the land. A sure, safe and agreeable remedy is at hand in the PERUVIAN SYRUP, a fact which cannot be denied.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 300 illustrated and neatly-bound pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I—Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases. Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.
Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will commence on MONDAY, the 30th inst.,
TO CLOSE OUT THEIR
Wholesale Stock of Spring and Summer
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES,
COMPRISING
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH ORGANDIES, (FAST COLORS,)
FROM 1s. TO 2s. PER YARD.
500 PCS. 4-4 FRENCH PRINTS AND BRILLIANTS,
FROM 1s. TO 1s. [illegible]
1,000 JACONET ROBES, (FAST COLORS,)
$1 50, WORTH $4.
500 ORGANDIE ROBES,
$2 TO $5, WORTH $6 TO $10.
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
KID GLOVES (EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN,)
LACE MITS, LADIES' CENTRAL PARK
RIDING GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
ALSO,
500 [illegible] MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
AT [illegible] THE USUAL PRICE.
[illegible] SILK MANTLES AND SACQUES.
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, JUNE 30,
SEVERAL NEW CASES (by steamer *China*)
OF THOSE VERY DESIRABLE
MOZAMBIQUE AND WORSTED GRENADINES,
IN WHITE GROUND, WITH BLACK PENCIL CROSSINGS.
ALSO,
BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF COLORS FROM 25c. UP.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JUNE 30,
500 NEW ORGANDIE AND JACONET ROBES,
FAST COLORS, AT $1 50, WORTH $5.
ALSO,
JACONETS AND ORGANDIES BY THE YARD,
FAST COLORS, FROM 12 1-2 CENTS UP,
ONLY ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLOSING SALE FOR 4TH JULY WEEK.
CLEARING SALE.
CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!

All our PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,

Old price,	$6,	$9,	$12,	$15,	$20	$25,
will be offered at	$3,	$4,	$5,	$6,	$8,	$10,

1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $5' will be offered at 75c. and $1.

THREAD VEILS, usual price,	$6,	$16,	$20,	$25,
will be cleared at	$4,	$6,	$11,	$16.

THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.

Usual price,	$2 50,	$3,	$4,	$5,
will be offered at	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50,	$3.

We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.

PUSCHER VEILS.

Usual price,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$3,	$4,
will be offered at	50c.,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50.

LACE CURTAINS.

Old price—	$2,	$3,	$5,	$8,	$10, a pair,
will be offered at	$1 50,	$2 50,	$3 50,	$5,	$6.

CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS.

Old price—	18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	38c.,	50c.,	62c., a yard,
will be offered at	15c.,	18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	37c.,	50c.

WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.

Jaconet Muslins, usual price—	2s.,	2s. 6d.,	3s.,	4s.,
now selling at	1s. 6d.,	2s.,	2s. 6d.,	3s.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
GOODS MARKED DOWN.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY
Having dissolved partnership,
HAMILTON ARMSTRONG,
(Successor to the late firm,)
No. 140 6th-av.,

Will offer his entire stock of LACES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, TRIMMINGS and small wares for the next thirty days, at from 25 to 50 per cent. less than usual prices.

RIBBONS.

Ribbons that have been selling at 18c., 25c. and 37c. per yard, will be now sold at 12c 18c, and 25c. per yard.

All shades in binding and trimming ribbons 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

EMBROIDERIES.

Collars that have been selling at 18c., 25c., 37c. and 75c. each are now marked down to 15c., 18c., 25c. and 50c. each.

Jaconets and Swiss sets, former prices 75., 100c., 125c. and 200c. per set, are now marked down to 50c., 75., 100c. and 125c. per set.

Infants' waists, robes, edgings, insertings and bands reduced in like proportion.

White Goods will be sold 25 per cent. less than importer's prices.

LACES.

Real and imitation laces, barbes, coiffures, thread veils, thread border veils, pusher and grenadine veils will be sold at very low prices, without regard to cost. Pusher flouncings clearing out at one-half usual prices.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

The best selected stock in the City, embracing every variety suited to the present season for LADIES, MISSES, MEN and BOYS, in HOSE, HALF HOSE, MERINO AND GAUZE, MERINO UNDER VESTS AND DRAWERS.
KID, SILK, LISLE THREAD AND UNION GLOVES.

This stock has only to be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at prices that will be sure to please.

2,000 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Lace Mits, former prices 50c., 75c., 100c., 125c. and 175c. per pair, now reduced to 25c., 37c., 50c., 62c. and 87c. per pair.

As these inducements will be offered only for a limited time, the first calls will be best supplied.

HAMILTON ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 6th-av.

AGENCY
FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
The cheapest, finest, and best fitting
SHIRTS
offered in the City.
GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
in silk, lisle thread, merino, cotton and linen.
Silk, Lisle Thread, Kid and Dogskin
GLOVES.
Hair, Silk and Satin
STOCKS.
New Style Ties and Scarfs.
Silk and Linen
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Bathing Caps, Bathing Drawers, Suspenders, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt,
Nos. 87 and 89 WILLIAM-ST.,
One door North of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
OUR
SEMI-ANNUAL CLOSING OUT SALE
(Previous to taking account of Stock.)
WILL COMMENCE ON
MONDAY, JUNE 30.
We will offer, during the week, the
ENTIRE BALANCE OF OUR SUMMER STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALL OUR
MANTILLAS....REDUCED 25 per cent.
SHAWLS....REDUCED 25 per cent.
DRESS GOODS....REDUCED 25 per cent.
LINENS, QUILTS, &c....REDUCED 25 per cent.
W. K. PEYTON,
NO. 274 BOWERY,
Near Houston-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday, June 30,
The balance of their rich stock of
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
Grenadines, Bareges, Grenadine ditto,
Barege Anglais, Organdies and
Jaconets, by the yard and in Robes,
Also,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, SUMMER CLOTH CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
At exceedingly attractive prices, prior to taking their half-yearly inventory.

NO. 477 BROADWAY.
LACE SHAWLS, PICCOLOMINIE'S,
ARABS, BOURNOUS AND MANTILLAS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
To make room for our
FALL STOCK,
Which will be opened on
THE 1ST OF AUGUST,
HOMES & LE BATARD, No. 477 Broadway.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Will continue, for a few days, their great clearing-out sale of
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, MOZAMBIQUES and SILKS, at about half the cost of importation.
Ribbons, Embroideries, &c., at exceedingly low prices.
Barege Shawls, Mozambique Shawls, Zephyr Shawls, &c., &c.
Their new store is not ready, so still at
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MRS. WM. SIMMONS WILL CLOSE THE balance of her Spring and Summer millinery goods at prices worthy of the attention of the ladies of this vicinity. MRS. WM. SIMMONS.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
ON MONDAY,
Black-ground FOULARD, 90 cents; worth $1.
BLACK SILKS at 90 cents, 95 cents, and $1; worth $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
40-inch SILKS for MANTILLAS, 25 per cent. under value.

[illegible] GRENADINE, FOR MOURNING,
At [illegible] cents; worth $1.

NEW FANCY and PLAID GRENADINES, at [illegible] cents and [illegible] cents.

WHITE and BLACK CHECK MOZAMBIQUE, extra fine quality for Dresses made with ruches;
QUITE STYLISH.

ONE CASE MORE of the beautiful BIARRITZ DIMITY, for house, garden, and sea-shore Dresses.
FLOUNCED BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
At $1 50 and $2 25;
REALLY WORTH $3 and $5.

GREAT REDUCTION ON LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, TO CLOSE THIS DEPARTMENT.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverly-place.

SUMMER MANTILLAS.
WHITE BAREGE MANTILLAS.
BLACK BAREGE MANTILLAS.
BLACK HERNANI MANTILLAS.
LACE POINTS, from $2 50 to $30.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

We therefore offer the following inducements:
100,000 yards of CHOICE GOODS for TRAVELING DRESSES, at 6¼ cents per yard.
8,000 yards LAVELLAS, at 6¼ cents per yard.
7,000 yards BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 6¼ cents per yard.
3,000 yards BROCHE BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 9c. per yd.
4,000 yards ENGLISH BROCHE GRENADINE, at 12½ cents per yard.
2,500 yards WHITE and BLACK MOZAMBIQUE (most choice goods in town.)
8,000 yards BLACK GROS DE RHINE, (very high lustre,) from 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards RICH DRESS SILKS, (new styles,) from 63 cents to 1. (Special Bargain.)
6,000 yards PARIS FOULARDS, from 14 cents up.
MANTILLAS and SACQUES (in Silk and Cloth), from $2 to $8.
500 Dozen ENGLISH HOSIERY, from 10 cts. to 15 cts.
150 Dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 6¼ cents a piece.
300 Dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS (very fine) at 12½ cents a piece.
60 Dozen HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS at 18 cents a piece.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.
Containing
30,000 yards BLEACHED COTTONS, of the best make.
50,000 yards UNBLEACHED COTTONS.
5,000 yards FINE LINEN TABLE DAMASKS.
800 Dozen FINE LINEN NAPKINS.
TOWELING, LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY, MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES, TABLE-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—A COOL AND PLEASANT FRONT room and bedroom on the second floor, together or separate, with full or partial board. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner of 4th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $48 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wishing to engage board permanently, can have a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; no extras—a generous table. Location in the neighborhood of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Terms, $900 per annum. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM JULY 1.—Pleasant front rooms, in suites or single, for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., first house from Court. References required.

BOARD WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family residing at Glenwood, about one hour's ride or sail from the City—situated on the Hudson River. Excellent accommodations and good fare will be given. Price $18 per week, and no abatement. Address D. T. M., No. 52 East 13th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—IN A SMALL OR PRIVATE family, by a gentleman, for himself and his young sister, in a quiet location, on the west side of the City, above 4th .st Terms must be moderate. Address WILLIAM, Box No 160 *Times* Office.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE FARM-HOUSE, with boats on the lake, two hours ride on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, TO LET AT NO. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place, and in the vicinity of Union Park. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 13 and 20 West-st.

SUMMER BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE, 30 miles from the City, near Glen Cove, L. I. Situation by the water, and pleasantly cool and breezy. Terms reasonable, and table liberally supplied. Also, accommodation for carriage and horses. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3:45 P. M. Apply to RICHARD COX, Esq., No. 150 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

A FAMILY LIVING A FEW MILES from the City, accessible by boat every hour, would like one or two families to board for the Summer; good boating, bathing and fishing in the immediate vicinity. For particulars call at No. 76 Vesey-st., between the hours of 12 and 1.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address M. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—AT NEW-Rochelle; location pleasant and well shaded, near the dépôt. Two small families can be comfortably accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire of Mr. HOYT, at the dépôt.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD IN A private family in Centreville, six miles from Jersey City, on the plank road to Bergen Point, accessible by stage or steamboat. JACOB A. VAN HORN.

HOTELS.

CANADIAN TOURISTS.

We, the principal Hotel-keepers throughout Canada, beg to inform the American traveling public that we shall continue this season to take American bills at par, same as previous years.

WILLIS RUSSELL, of Russell's Hotel, Palace-st., and St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis-st., Quebec.
HENRY HOGAN, of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
ST. JULIEN & McKEOGH, of Donegann Hotel, Montreal.
SAMUEL BROWNING, of Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.
S. W. COLEMAN, of Montreal House, Montreal.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE—on the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and dépôt; consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives stunning. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 William-st., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

HUDSON RIVER—50 ACRES—$16,000.—ELEGANT river view for 30 miles; modern buildings; plenty of all kinds of fruit; furnished and stocked ready for immediate use; very healthy; Hudson River Railroad runs through the farm; 35 miles from New-York. A very rare opportunity. For sale or exchange. Apply to W. ELLIOTT, seed-store, No. 27 John-st.

TO RENT—ON STATEN ISLAND, A BEAUTIFUL country residence: house of stone, and contains eleven rooms; several acres of lawn; stable, garden, &c.; ample shade; the situation is high and most desirable; ten minutes from Sailors' Snug Harbor; rent moderate. Inquire of Dr. ELLIOTT, No. 32 Waverley-place, or GEO. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—THE OWNER OF A VERY pretty cottage, with nearly an acre of land handsomely laid out, situated about one mile from the North Orange Dépôt, would like to exchange it for a house and lot in Brooklyn; vicinity of Clinton or Washington avs. preferred. Address W., No. 192 Front-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW-Canaan, Conn. House, barn, etc., (new) with two acres, fruit trees, fine garden, two wells. Beautiful location. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had. Price $3,000. Call at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, piano rooms.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNTRY place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND—30 miles from Brooklyn, and about one-half a mile from Farmingdale Railroad dépôt; said farm contains 76 acres of land; on said premises, there is a large dwelling house containing 14 rooms, cellar under the house, a good well of water near the door, barn and out-buildings, &c.; about 50 acres tillable land under a high state of cultivation; the greatest part is now in grass, with a heavy crop on the ground; the balance of the tillable land is in Winter grain—corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, including about 1,000 fruit trees, such as peaches, pears, apples, plums, quinces, and a large variety of other small fruits; also, a bed of asparagus. The farm may be sold, with all the crops, if desired, and possession given within thirty days. There is plenty oak and chesnut timber for all farm purposes. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. Inquire on the premises.

FARM IN WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER County, for sale; containing forty acres, within fifteen minutes' drive of the dépôt; well supplied with fruit, and suitably divided in wood, meadow and pasture land. This farm is on a ridge of land commanding a view of Long Island Sound. The house and outbuildings are in good order. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the place on mortgage. Apply to MILLS & COCHRAN, White Plains, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE—ON Long Island, 2½ hours from the City; 110 acres; under good cultivation; well stocked with fruit and a piece of heavy timber; will be sold with the growing crops if desired. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square. House, barn and outhouses in good order.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

$1,800.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton ferry, a small 3-story brick house and lot, in good order; store on first floor, with water and gas; but one family to a floor; rents for 12 per cent. Apply to WM. DUNNE, No. 224 Washington Market, or to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A LARGE BRICK building and ground, with an engine of 60-horse power, situated on Imlay-st., Brooklyn, within 200 feet of the Atlantic Dock. Main building 100x100 feet on first floor, with building adjoining, 37½x60 feet; ground 150x110 feet. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE CORNER BROADWAY and 42d-st., (25 by 125,) suitable for a first-class family grocery, or other kinds of business; also the 4-story brown stone house, No. 110 West 15th-st., with all the modern improvements, $700; No. 278 West 19th-st., 3-story, modern improvements, $400, or furnished, $600; No. 176 West 39th-st., modern improvements, $400; No. 261 West 16th-st., bath and gas, $450; No. 8 West 41st-st., modern improvements, $350; No. 21 Hudson-place, 34th-st., $400; also some parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st., from 9 morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE, NEAT, THREE-STORY brick house, No. 109 West 46th-st., at $250 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to DANIEL THOMPSON, No. 1,267 Broadway.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—TO LOVERS OF THE COUNTRY AND COMFORT.—A house is to let, the situation of which is, unquestionably, the healthiest in the United States. The said house will be rented for a term of five or six years, (not for less, it will be sold in preference,) completely furnished, and, if desired, with it an excellent family horse, carriage, saddle, &c.; as well as a stock of first-class wines, by the bottle or the case, including several baskets of 1846 in bottles, and about half a cask of first quality Cognac 20 years old, with ale, cider, &c. For further particulars, apply to Mr. CHARLES LASALLE, at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, No. 92 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A PLEASANT Summer residence in Fishkill Township, one mile from river and New-Hamburgh station. Rent for Summer, $150. For particulars, address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

RIDING ACADEMY—5TH-AV., CORNER OF 39TH-ST.—Mr. DISBROW has opened his school for the Summer season, for the accommodation of strangers sojourning in the City. A course of five private lessons will enable a lady or gentleman to ride with ease and safety.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, and whose present engagement closes July 1, desires a situation; is willing to teach the whole or part of the time; City references and the highest testimonials given. Address H. A., Box No. 499 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE LEADING City schools, possessing the highest recommendations, desires an engagement to teach classics, English or French, during the Summer vacation, or longer if necessary. Address TEACHER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady, recently arrived, wishes a situation as governess, either in the City or country, to instruct in German, French, English, and music; would be willing to engage for the Summer months for board and lodging only. For particulars and reference, inquire at No. 170 West 12th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A superb pair of horses; one white, of splendid action, fifteen hands, flag-tail, smart and reliable; the other black, and a perfect coupé horse, of fine action, flag-tail, carries himself very nobly, is a splendid horse, perfectly sound, fifteen hands, and gentle. Also, a bay horse, *Slaver*, 5 years old, very rapid, perfectly sound and gentle, about fourteen hands high; is perfectly reliable. Address Box No. 3,329 Post-office. Application for one week.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN 25TH-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av., A POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will be handsomely rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by returning it to No. 46 East 12th-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

HEATH HOUSE.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

This fashionable and healthy mountain resort, 65 miles from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, is now open.

Trains for the Mt. leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND, June 25, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM HIS patrons and the public that he has recently purchased and fitted up for the reception of visitors the Hotel at Penataquit, town of Islip, L. I., formerly known as the New-York, on the direct route to this place. His old house, on the beach at Fire Island, will be continued as formerly, under the supervision of Mrs. DOMINY. Every facility for fishing, sailing, bathing, &c., for which the locality is famous, will be furnished parties who may favor him with their patronage at either house. Route—From James-slip and 34th-st. to Hunter's Point; Long Island Railroad to Thompson's Station; stage to Penataquit, and steamboat to Fire Island. Fare through $1 75. FELIX DOMINY.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or dépôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Dépôt,

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A M. and 7½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 1, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

VERY LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c., to close the affairs of an old jobbing and importing house. The goods are of undoubted purity and will positively be sold without reserve. The stock includes Triartes Gondola, Pemartin's Paxaratta, Duff Gordon's and Light Mountain Sherries; Pale, Gold and Brown Champagnes; Hocks, Clarets, Osborn and Spencer and Royal Wine Companies; Port, Hennesseys, Sazarac and Old City Hotel Cognac Brandies; Blackburn, Madinas, Old Pineapple, Jamaica, Grenada and Antigua Rums; Keller's Old Bourbon Whiskeys; Ambrosio, Nectar do.; Holland Gin, imported in cases; Old White Port, very old and choice; Cherons, Old Dark Brandy. Also, ten or twelve lines of fine goods remaining from our last sale, including the goods bottled and shipped from London in cases.

Also, the balance of a direct importation of Havana Cigars, including the most favorite brands in assorted packages, viz.: Normas, Millar, Communes, Prusados, Operas, Londres, Regalias, Plantations, &c., &c. No other goods admitted.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 130 Broadway.

CABINET MAKER'S STOCK—BROCATELLE, DAMASK, HAIR-CLOTH, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 230 Hudson-st., (corner of Broome-st.,) the balance of stock of M. S. McNamara, Esq., who retires from the business. N. B.—This sale will include the best portion of the stock.

Also, satin damask, brocatelles, plush, hair-cloth, &c.
Also, horse, spring-cart and harness.
The whole to be sold without reserve, to suit the trade and others. Deposits required.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., on TUESDAY, July 1, 1862, at 10½ o'clock: Billiard tables, with Phelan's cushions, balls and cues complete; suites furniture, in brocatel; mahogany suites in hair-cloth, mahogany and rosewood book-cases, bureaus, marble-top tables, &c. Also, at 10 o'clock, wagons and harness.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. **$150.**
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

BOATS.—PLEASURE BOATS, $1 75 PER FOOT and upward. Boats adapted to all waters and of all sizes, from a lady's wherry to a yacht, on INGERSOLL'S. Largest boat Establishment in the world. Nos. 243 and 244 South-st.

A NAVAL ASSISTANT SURGEON'S UNIFORM, new, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 201 West 48th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL. Calling at Queenstown.	FROM NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, July 1.	SATURDAY, July 26.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class U. S. Mail steamship
PARKERSBURGH,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock M., for
NEW-ORLEANS.
Freight received on and after Monday.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class....$160
Third-class....86

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW....SATURDAY, July 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, July 12.
EDINBURGH....SATURDAY, July 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship MARION, J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $75. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, JAS. ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d July. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M. The *Scotia* will sail on the 16th July. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION SHIP EUTERPA, will sail for Yorktown, Va., from foot of Grand-street, East River, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 2. The public are cordially invited to inspect this splendid ship, this Monday and Tuesday.

FOR A SHORT VOYAGE.—WANTED, 25 landsmen, also seamen, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards, and coopers, for whaling voyages, navy and merchant ships; all clothing furnished. Those wishing to go will apply at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, North River, up stairs.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:38 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 8 A. M.

Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

The CROTON will make an extra trip on SATURDAY, July 5.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at cost prices. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.

The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st....at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st....at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily, (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.—ON the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey to Englewood, Tappan, Piermont, Nyack, Nanuet, Spring Valley and Monsey.

From Jersey City at 6:30 A. M.; 9:15 A. M.; 1:05 P. M.; 4:20 P. M., and 12:30 Midnight.

To Jersey City, at 6:10 A. M.; 7:28 A. M.; 11:15 A. M.; 4:55 P. M., and 8:40 P. M.

Grand celebration at Englewood day and evening.

Pleasure-seekers will be delighted to take a trip over this popular road.

The route abounds with picturesque scenery, and nowhere can a day be spent with so much pleasure as on the palisades at Englewood, or on the mountains at Piermont. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

June 28, 1862.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! [illegible] EXPOSED! FALLACIES [illegible] HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO [illegible] [illegible] Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gonorrhea, Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this neglected branch of medical science he is [illegible] antee a cure in the most complicated cases. [illegible] of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days [illegible] change of diet or hindrance from business. [illegible] Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without [illegible] Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

READ! READ! READ!—ALL WHO ARE afflicted with salt rheum, scrofula, dyspepsia, chilblains, boils, &c., will do well to use the EASTON MINERAL WATER. It is an infallible remedy. Hundreds have used it, and can bear testimony to its efficacy. Try it; it is invaluable. Sent to any part of the country, in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale at the store of S. STERLING, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars sent free to any part of the country.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DALLY'S EXTRACTOR SAVES LIFE, LIMBS, sight, Doctor, rheumatism, torture, piles, corns, sores, burns; deep scars from a girl; rubbed upon 'twill soon heal; cholera morbus, convulsions and worms.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM [illegible] ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, [illegible] sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the great cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. [illegible] No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation [illegible]

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING [illegible] made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, [illegible] in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICES, [illegible] or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at [illegible] per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second-hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE—BUILT BY the Mattawan Machine Company, in perfect order, 12-inch diameter of cylinder and 36-inch stroke of piston. Inquire at No. 201 West 37th-st., where it can be seen.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—NEARLY new, of 100 horse power; also, a 4-horse and a donkey engine. Can be seen at No. 79 [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
[illegible] STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, [illegible] firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS, [illegible] services at the Board of [illegible] BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

[illegible]WN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 [illegible] COMMERCIAL AND [illegible]ERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN [illegible]TRY AND [illegible]

[illegible]LE JUNCTION [illegible]ROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invite proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole [illegible] part of five [illegible] thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. [illegible] Bonds. [illegible] mortgage is [illegible] Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be [illegible]. It is secured upon the railroad [illegible] of the Company lying on the [illegible] side of [illegible] between Belmont and Gray's [illegible]. Its [illegible] for a sinking fund of fifteen [illegible] to be invested in these Bonds, the [illegible] Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, [illegible] Philadelphia and Reading Railroad [illegible] Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore [illegible] the loans of the United States, or of [illegible]vania, at the discretion of this Board [illegible] for one thousand dollars each. Their [illegible]teed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania [illegible] Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington [illegible] Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and [illegible] Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in [illegible] words, viz.:

[illegible] men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania [illegible] Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington [illegible] Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia [illegible] Railroad Company, and each of them, for a [illegible] consideration, to them paid by the Junction [illegible] Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power [illegible] authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively [illegible] the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows: The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the [illegible] day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the [illegible] of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21. Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received. Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $[illegible] FOR [illegible] FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on [illegible] of June, instant, authorized the borrowing, [illegible] of the Corporation, the further sum of [illegible] Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding the families of the soldiers from this City, [illegible] engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until THURSDAY, July 3, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the date thereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1865. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
MATHEW PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
} Trustees and Attorneys.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
L. HILLGER,
} Committee of 20th May, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. R. GRIFFITH,	CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,	GEO. L. BROWN,
JOHN Q. JONES.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due [illegible] 1861, are requested to present them at this office [illegible] payment, on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases [illegible] the holders shall not have received this notice of [illegible], and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, June 26, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION [illegible] directed that interest be paid on all deposits, (by [illegible] entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per [illegible] all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of [illegible] per annum on all sums over that amount, [illegible] after July 21. Interest will be credited [illegible] July 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive [illegible] as a deposit.

E. [illegible]OWN, President.

[illegible]LL, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1862.

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6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR FIVE YEARS OR LONGER.—I offer about $60,000 on these terms, in one, two, or three sums, on bond and mortgage, provided I can get a very large margin on property of the most approved [illegible] and locality, with a desirable bondsman. [illegible] may address MARGIN, Madison-square Post-office.

AMERICAN SILVER, HALVES AND QUARTERS, WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by TAYLOR BROTHERS,

No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400, [illegible] Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid [illegible] day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. F [illegible], Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

5.20 UNITED STATES BONDS—REGIStered or Coupons, for sale at par, in sums to suit, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., N. Y.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—THE INTEREST DUE July 1 on the Bonds of the State of Michigan will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, on and after that date, by

JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES" OR UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, AND $1,000, and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD BONDS

Purchased by
T. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST WARRANTS, OR coupons, attached to the different series of bonds issued by this company, will be paid, as they respectively mature, on being surrendered to the transfer agents of the company in New-York, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. The company has so arranged the interest on its funded debt, that one-twelfth falls due each month in the year.

G. W. CASS, President.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York.

A. NOXON, Financial Agent.

THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgeport, Conn.

CHAS. K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS purchased by

F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR AMERIcan Gold and Silver and the first issue of the United States demand notes, by F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-st.

COUPONS ON UNITED STATES BONDS, due July 1, cashed at a premium on presentation, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—PAST DUE BONDS and Coupons of the city of St. Louis bought. Address Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General.

ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.; For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, June 25, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 32d and 33d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington avs., on south side of 33d and north side of 32d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 56th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1862.

NEW RESERVOIR—NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC is informed that the south gate-house of the New Reservoir will be opened for inspection on MONDAY the 30th inst., and will continue open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until the introduction of water into the reservoir, on or about the 10th of July.

THOS. STEPHENS,
T. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY

J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st. New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE

GREAT WESTERN

MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,

New-York.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND Of 3½ Per Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after 1st July, 1862.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after 27th June, until 1st July.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
} Trustees I. & M. Canal

JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. HAS been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable in cash at this office, on and after 30th June inst.

The transfer books will be closed until the morning of Tuesday, 1st July proximo.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, July 11, next. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 1, and opened on the morning of July 12.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of North America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 8. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June until the 8th July.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will reman closed until July 8, 1862.

By order,
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—DIVIDEND—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July.

By order
H. WARREN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the past six months, and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after MONDAY, 30th inst. From 25th June to 1st July the Transfer Books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July.

CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after July 1st, next.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.

By order,
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, June 16, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of Three Dollars Per Share be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 30th day of June next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 18th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the general receiver, in Detroit: to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, that the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 18th until the 28th inst.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
} Secretaries.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a-half per cent. (3½,) on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next.

SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, dépôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD,

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railrroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 25th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hopper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 26th day of November, 1833, (and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in tin case No. 181) by number fifty-six, bounded southerly, in front, by Fifty-first-street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as laid down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

BERRIEN & PERT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

je29-2aw3w

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CAYUGA.—JONATHAN H. SEYMOUR against HENRY C. DUVALL.—Summons for money.—To Henry C. Duvall, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Jonathan H. Seymour, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the Clerk's Office of Cayuga County, at Auburn, N. Y., on the 17th day of March, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office in Port Byron, Cayuga County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for fifty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest from the 11th day of February, 1861, besides costs.—Dated March 17, 1862.

C. R. BERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Port Byron, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good-will of a first-class dry goods store, situated in the centre of the city, will be sold. If applied for immediately, household furniture included, for $2,100, cash, or on time if good security is given; worth $2,700. Address S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—A manufactory in this City; size of ground, 75x110 feet; building, 52x110 feet, 7-stories; will be exchanged for a desirable residence in New-York, or a country seat. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER V[illegible] Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.

E. V. [illegible]VOUT, President.
JOH[illegible], Vice-President.
MAL[illegible], Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. [illegible] (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
[illegible] paid.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. C[illegible], Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on [illegible]

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES, at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

NOTICE.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

The FIREWORKS from our laboratory have taken away every Premium offered by the American Institute, but one, and all other premiums that have been offered for competition since their laboratory has been in operation.

Cities and Towns, that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary, would do well to make early application at the laboratory,

NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE,
Pyrotechnists.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
None genuine without our trade mark.
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Manufacturers' Depôt No. 37 Maiden-lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.

THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.

R. FOULDS, JR.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS.
Depôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by

BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN BESSON,
JAMES M. TUTHILL,
HENRY HOPKINSON,
} Building and Furnishing Committee, Fifth Ward.

Dated June 16 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Extreme length, 225 feet; 32 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 8½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 8 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, July 7, for the building of a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

RALLY FOR THE UNION!

ANTI-ABOLITION—ANTI-SECESSION.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK OPPOSED TO the continued agitation of the Negro Question, and in favor of the restoration of the Union as it was, and the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, will be held under the auspices of the "Young Men's Democratic Union Club," at the

COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1862, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The following speakers have been invited to address the meeting, viz:

Hon. Jno. J. Crittenden, Ky.	Hon. Erastus Corning, N.Y.
Hon. Garrett Davis, Ky.	Hon. Horatio Seymour, N.Y.
Hon. C. A. Wyckliffe, Ky.	Hon. F. Wood, N. Y.
Hon. Robert Mallory, Ky.	Hon. Amasa J. Parker, N.Y.
Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, Ky.	Hon. S. E. Church, N. Y.
Hon. Horace Maynard, Tenn.	Hon. D. R. Floyd Jones, N.Y.
Hon. John S. Carlile, Va.	Hon. Francis Kiernan, N.Y.
Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Md.	Hon. H. C. Murphy, N. Y.
Hon. Francis Thomas, Md.	Hon. John Kelly, N. Y.
Hon. Chas. B. Calvert, Md.	Hon. Horace F. Clark, N. Y.
Hon. E. H. Webster, Md.	John E. Burrill, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. J. S. Phelps, Mo.	Wm. H. Merriam, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. Wash. Hunt, N. Y.	Sidney Webster, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. Wm. Duer, N. Y.	John McKeon, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. James Brooks, N. Y.	Elijah Ward, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. W. A. Richardson, Ill.	Wm. Kelly, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. A. L. Knapp, Ill.	I. C. Delaplaine, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Ind.	Jas. W. Gerard, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. G. H. Pendleton, Ohio.	Hon. Gilbert Dean, N. Y.
Hon. S. S. Cox, Ohio.	Hon. John T. Hoffman, N. Y.
Hon. M. W. Latham, Cal.	C. O'Conor, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. Jas. McDougal, Cal.	James T. Brady, Esq., N. Y.
Hon. J. G. Steele, N. J.	John K. Porter, Esq.,
Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Mass.	Ira Shafer, Esq.,
Geo. P. Lunt, Esq., Mass.	T. C. Fields, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Evans, Maine.	and others,

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

HORATIO P. CARR,	THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
CHARLES A. MAY,	HENRY LIEBENAU,
JNO. H. HARNETT,	L. F. COZANS,
JOHN HAYES,	O. F. BURTON,
PHILIP F. SMITH,	HORATIO F. AVERILL.
JOHN BULLEY,	

FRED. TALLENT, Chairman,

C. RAMSAY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOtice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE F. ENNIS and JOSEPH B. THOMAS, under the firm name of ENNIS & THOMAS, was this day dissolved by the sale of all the interest of said George F. Ennis, in the partnership property and debts, to the said Joseph B. Thomas, who is alone authorized to settle up the business of said firm, and who will continue to carry on the carpenter business at the same place, No. 83 Hammond-st.

J. B. THOMAS.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a postpaid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE MANAGERS OF THE COLORED Orphan Asylum acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of $1,464, being the avails of a fair recently held in this City, for the benefit of this institution, by their colored friends of New-York and Brooklyn.

They are not only gratified by the largeness of the amount, which will be an incalculable benefit, but most especially so at the interest thus evinced in the institution, and the earnest endeavor to coöperate in its support.

By order and on behalf of the Board of Managers,

A. H. SHOTWELL, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

FOUR DAYS ONLY,
June 30, and July 1, 2 and 3, 1862.

Those monster attractions of last week, which astonished scores of thousands, are continued four days longer, viz.:

THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!
[illegible] living man in the World, measuring
[illegible] FEET 3 INCHES AROUND THE BODY,
WEIGHING 695 POUNDS!
ALSO, THAT WONDERFUL
GIANT GIRL,
MISS JANE CAMPBELL, the MOST BEAUTIFUL
FAT GIRL EVER SEEN, 18 years old,
WEIGHING 618 POUNDS,
And measuring [illegible] FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND;
[illegible] making the
LARGEST MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
EVER BEHELD.

They will be on exhibition at all hours, every day and evening, with that [illegible]

COM. [illegible]

The smallest man of his age in the world,
18 YEARS OLD, BUT 29 INCHES HIGH,
WEIGHING ONLY [illegible] POUNDS!

The Commodore will also appear in the CELEBRATED GRECIAN STATUES, on the stage in the Lecture Room, during each dramatic performance.

NED, THE LEARNED SEAL.
From the Boston Aquarial Gardens—the [illegible] and intelligent animal from the briny deep.
[illegible] OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
FED EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock
AQUARIAL GARDEN,
With thousands of beautiful living fish.
[illegible] OR WOODEN GUN,
LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX STATUARY, &c.

A variety of dramatic performances will be given every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and every evening at 7¾, including [illegible] HONEST MILKMAN, MONGUERRE, &c. &c.

Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

☞ GREAT PREPARATIONS are making for the appropriate celebration of the FOURTH OF JULY, the anniversary of the Nation's [illegible], the most attractive novelties will be [illegible], and splendid dramatic performances will [illegible] EVERY HOUR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee.........................Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

FOURTH WEEK
Of this successful and charming actress.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 30 and July 1,
Positively two last nights of
FANCHON THE CRICKET.

Fanchon.........................Miss Maggie Mitchell
(her original character,)

In which she has been for the last eighteen nights so eminently successful, receiving the genuine applause of the public Press and many eminent artists.

On WEDNESDAY, two new pieces, in which Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will appear.

FRIDAY—GLORIOUS FOURTH—Two performances, AFTERNOON and EVENING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
TUESDAY, July 1,
OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC FESTIVAL.
MISS BATEMAN, in her wonderful impersonation of
JULIA,
IN THE
HUNCHBACK,
Supported by
J. W. WALLACK, JR., Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, and a host of talent.

A GRAND CONCERT,
At which Miss Costolla, Carlotta Patti, Mme. Strakosch, Signer Brignoli and Edw. Mollenhauer will assist.
Conductor.........................Sig. Muzio

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS,
PALACE of MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL,
Corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.
NOW OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
REFRESHMENTS of all KINDS except LIQUORS;
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI in the "Nightingale Song," composed expressly for her by Signor MUZIO.
Mme. STRAKOSCH, Sig. ARDAVANI, Sig. DEBREUIL.
Senorita ISABEL CUBAS, in a new Grand Ballet, arranged expressly for her, assisted by Mlle. COSTA THELEUR, Sig. XIMINES, Mons. WEITHOFF, and a full and talented Coryphean Corps.
Musical Conductor.........................THOMAS BAKER.
Mme. TOURNAIRE, in her great Ménage Act, and Central Park Lessons, with a large and fine Equestrian Company.
"WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT," for children, played by children, EVERY AFTERNOON. The celebrated little men, Com. FOOTE and Col. SMALL, day and evening.
A flight of Rockets before performances commence.
Admission 25 cents; children in the afternoon, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Twelfth week of the great vocalist,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
MONDAY EVENING, June 30, 1862,
THE NATIONAL GUARD.
PAULINE.........................MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
CHEVALIER RENARD.........................Mr. P. RICHINGS
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT
BY
ANNETTI GALLETI,
And a splendid Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with the National Allegory of
WASHINGTON.
Gen. George Washington.........................Mr. Peter Richings
The Goddess of Liberty.........................Miss C. Richings
With the patriotic song of
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) June 30,
Production in unusually grand style, with elaborated beauty,
OF THE
Grand Scottish National Operatic Drama
OF
ROB ROY.
Rob Roy Macgregor.........................Prof. Anderson,
With a
Cast unprecedent in the History of Rob Roy.
Helen Macgregor.........................Mrs. Gladstane,
(Who has been specially engaged for the occasion.)
Diana Vernon.........................Miss Emily Thorne.
Seats can be secured at the Box-Office from 8 until 4.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.
FULL AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
THE FLORENCES EVERY NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, Monday, June 30,
THE IRISHMAN IN NAPLES!
And the grand protean piece,
A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.
MRS. FLORENCE in six different characters.
A new piece, ORANGE BLOSSOMS, on Wednesday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 30,
MISS MARY PROVOST
In two characters,
IOLANTHE, THE BLIND PRINCESS, IN KING RENE'S DAUGHTER.
ANDY BLAKE, THE IRISH DIAMOND.
Supported by Messrs. Albaugh, Ryer, Levick, Scallan, Band, Chippendale, Mrs. Drew, etc., etc
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EVERY EVENING.
First night of a new programme—McClellan Galop. New ballad, "Sweet Love, Good Night to Thee." Burlesque—Prima Donna. George Christy and W. Arlington in new and laughable acts.
Admittance 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

GRAND ORATORIO,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
EIGHTH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS,
IN AID OF THE
SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The pupils of Colored Grammar School No 2, will repeat the Oratorio of ESTHER, THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN, at the request of the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, for the benefit of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers, on MONDAY EVENING, June 30, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway.

S. C. WALDRON, Conductor.

Tickets, 25 cents each, to be had of any of the School Officers, teachers, or pupils of the schools in the Ward, and at the door on the evening of the performance.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS," And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY. Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MATINEE, REHEARSAL AND CONCERT, by the CHILDREN of the TRUANT HOME, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 30, 1862, at the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn. Selections from operas of "Preciosa," "Bohemian Girl," "Postillion of Lonjumeau," and "Trovatore," with Drums, Anvils, Bells, Torpedoes, &c. Rare treat for the young folks.

Children of Public Schools, &c., admitted to Matinée at 4 o'clock P. M. for 10 cents.

Concert, EVENING, 8 o'clock, 25 cents.

A FAIR.—A FAIR WILL BE HELD ON THE grounds of Pelham Priory, near New-Rochelle, TUESDAY, July 1, 1862, in aid of the Mission work at City Island and Pelhamville. The Fair will be open at 11 A. M. and continue but the one day. Should it rain, the next fair day.

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TUESDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock. Match $500. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.—Horace F. Jones names b. m. Topsey, to harness; D. Mace names b. m. Tempest, to wagon.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Satisfactory News at the War Department.

Synopsis of Mr. Corwin's Money Treaty with Mexico.

EFFORTS TO OBTAIN ITS PASSAGE.

Renewed Agitation of the Intervention Question.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 29.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

To-day, more than any other of the many remarkable Sundays of the war, has been prolific of excitement. During the whole day the most startling rumors have been afloat, and owing to the absence of any official intelligence the suspense has been terribly painful. To-night we are relieved by the promulgation of news of a satisfactory character, and it is hoped that the official dispatches, when permitted to go to the public, will give yet more cheering information.

THE CHANGES IN COMMAND.

Gen. POPE has to-day issued an order assuming command of the Army of Virginia, which includes the forces of the late Departments of FREMONT, BANKS and MCDOWELL, together with the troops in and around Washington under command of STURGIS.

Gen. RUFUS KING received his instructions to-day, and left to assume his new command.

GEN. BANKS.

The report that Gen. BANKS is dissatisfied with the order placing Gen. POPE in command of the army in Virginia, is not true. Gen. BANKS is a soldier, and obeys orders. Long ago he expressed his willingness to form a junction with either FREMONT or MCDOWELL, and act in the field subordinate to them, if by so doing it would contribute in the least to crush out the rebellion. The appointment of Gen. POPE to his present position was no surprise to Gen. BANKS.

A GOOD PROMOTION.

Capt. RUGGLES, of the War Department, has been appointed Chief of Gen. POPE's Staff, with the rank of Colonel. It is not too much to say that no promotion has been yet made more creditable to the service than this one. It will be difficult to fill Capt. RUGGLES' place in the Adjutant-General's Office, where he has rendered important and efficient service; but in his promotion all will rejoice, and Gen. POPE is to be congratulated that he has been able to secure as his Chief of Staff so able and faithful an officer.

Capt. VINCENT Assistant Adjutant-General, will succeed Capt. RUGGLES in the War Department.

GEN. POPE'S STAFF.

The following Staff Officers will report for duty in person to Maj.-Gen. POPE, in this city: Maj. JOHN BUFORD, Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. A.; Maj. R. JONES, Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. A.; Surgeon JOSEPH K. BARNES, U. S. A.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, C. H. W., has just returned from Fredericksburgh. Gen. AUGER, being the senior officer of KING's former Division, is now in command. Our pickets yesterday were advanced about nine miles from Fredericksburgh, on the Telegraph Road, and came in at noon, reporting that they were driven in by forty or fifty rebel cavalry. A company of cavalry was sent out to examine the ground, but reported no evidences of rebel proximity.

The recent raid of JACKSON has given the secessionists heart, and they were more open in their declarations of disloyalty than before.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The following is a synopsis of the Mexican Treaty now before the Senate:

The United States stipulates to loan Mexico $11,000,000 for the term of five years.

For this loan, the Mexican Government is to pledge the entire public domain, and what remains of the church property, estimated at $100,000,000 in value.

The United States Government is to issue its bonds for the amount of $11,000,000, payable in twenty years, and bearing six per cent. interest.

Mexico is to receive $2,000,000 of the amount loaned in fifteen days from the final ratification of the treaty. The balance to be paid in instalments of $500,000 per month, running eighteen months.

The Mexican Government is to turn over its bonds to the Government of the United States, for the amount of $11,000,000, bearing six per cent. interest, and payable in five years.

To carry into effect this treaty, a mixed Commission to be appointed by the Governments of the United States and Mexico.

Three Commissioners are to be appointed, one on the part of Mexico and two on the part of the United States.

The Commissioners thus appointed are to sell the public domain and the church property sufficient to liquidate the loan, and pass the proceeds over to an agent to be appointed by the United States Government.

The agent appointed by the United States Government to receive the funds as realized, shall reside in Mexico.

There is a Convention annexed to the treaty in which the Tehuantepec project is revived, but which contemplates no new commercial advantages.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

The question of foreign interference is again agitated here. All the latest advices, public and private, from England, indicate a spirit of restiveness in that country on American matters, more significant than any hitherto manifested. It is stated that the tone of the last dispatches received at the State Department is not altogether satisfactory, but that nothing is said from which it could be at all inferred that the European Powers designed taking any immediate steps toward mediation. The defeat of the Militia bill in the Canadian Parliament has not improved John Bull's temper, and he will seize upon the reverse at Charleston with as much avidity as he did upon that in BANKS' Department. On this subject Hon. J. A. GURLEY has received a letter from a highly intelligent adopted citizen of Ohio, who has been in England for the past six months, spending much time in the cotton district. He says:

Firstly—I have the best reasons for knowing that intervention in our affairs was determined upon by England and France some months ago, and for the reasons, amongst others, I gave you in my letter of March last.

Secondly—This determination would have been acted upon before this had not the contest between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* taken Europe—the world, in fact—by surprise, and upset all the calculations of France and England especially. They became alarmed for their own safety.

Thirdly—The dread of a *Monitor* fleet, which I understand we are now building, adds another to the reasons which determined these Powers to interfere, and they will *never permit this fleet to be completed* if they can possibly prevent it.

Fourthly—They will soon offer mediation, taking *decided Southern ground*—well knowing that this will not be acceptable to our Government. It is not their intention or wish that it should be accepted.

Fifthly—This being refused, they will send their combined fleets to surround our coast whilst there is but one *Monitor* in existence, knowing that this terrible little thing cannot be everywhere at the same time.

Sixthly—The first of October next, if not an earlier date, will find the French and English fleets on our shores, unless our army is victorious in the meantime, and the rebels defeated.

The visit of Lord LYONS to England at this time is in accordance with and necessary to this latter programme, to confer with the Governments of both countries so as to arrange the details of the expedition.

Seventhly—The interference of these Powers is altogether owing to selfish motives, not that either care for our condition, although the ostensible reason to be given for such interference will be "the cause of humanity."

SENATOR WILSON'S ILLNESS.

Senator WILSON is still confined to his room. He is very weak and suffers a great deal. His symptoms, however, under Surgeon DOAR, indicate that he will soon resume his seat.

ARMY MATTERS.

Surgeon R. H. COOLIDGE will relieve Surgeon C. C. KINNEY of his duties of inspecting hospitals and examining soldiers in the Military District of Washington. Surgeon KINNEY, upon being relieved, will visit Davenport, Keokuk, Dubuque, Fort Snelling and Minneapolis, to examine sites for Western hospitals. Surgeon LEWIS A. EDWARDS has been ordered to report to Major-Gen. WOOL, commanding the Middle Department, as Chief of the Medical and Hospital Department, at the camp of instruction ordered to be established at Annapolis, Md. Surgeon JAMES SIMMONS will report in person to Surgeon RICHARD S. SATTERLEE, at New-York City, to take charge of the general hospital at David's Island; Assistant-Surgeon J. T. JANEWAY is assigned to duty in the city of Newark, New-Jersey, to take charge of the General hospital about to be established there, and will report to Surgeon RICHARD SATTERLEE for instructions. Second-Lieut. WM. BRISTOL, of Co. F, Eighth New-York Cavalry, is discharged the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. Brig.-Gen. COOK, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty with the army corps under Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL STURGIS.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The care and protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad westward to Wheeling, is committed to the command of Gen. WOOL. Brig.-Gen. KELLEY, with the forces now under him, is attached to Gen. WOOL's command.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A number of the wounded in the severe skirmish before Richmond on Wednesday, in which HOOKER's Division was engaged, arrived here by boat this morning. They were conveyed to the Columbian and Cliffburne Hospitals, where every preparation had been made for their reception. Of upward of three hundred wounded received at the latter establishment two weeks since from the battle of Port Republic, but two have died. The secession wounded from Williamsburgh, hitherto occupying two wards of this Hospital, have many of them recovered, though the proportion of deaths in their number has been much greater than in our wounded. Surgeon BILLINGS describes their injuries, especially those from Minié balls, as very severe. Nearly every ball passed entirely through the body. From the rebel musketry our men suffered far less. Shots from a very short distance had in many instances penetrated the flesh but a little way, and were easily removed.

COUNTERFEITS.

Within a few days a number of counterfeit quarter dollars, excellent imitations of the coinage of 1861, have been put in circulation in this City, and several persons who handle great quantities of silver money, have been deceived by them. They are equally as dangerous as those issued in Philadelphia some years ago, and which were passed by hundreds through the country, until the establishment was broken up by the Washington officers employed by the Government.

THE PLATFORM OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

Following are the resolutions adopted yesterday, at the meeting of "Conservative" members of Congress:

Feeling the great weight of our responsibility, as members of Congress, we have met in no party spirit, nor for any party purpose, but for the purpose of deliberating and consulting together how we may best perform our Congressional duties in the present great and perilous crisis of our country's fate, and we have come to the following conclusions, viz.:

1. *Resolved*, That the Constitution and the Union and the Laws must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all measures necessary and proper to that end.

2. *Resolved*, That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require that no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

3. *Resolved*, That the States are component and essential parts of the Union, bound together inseparably by the Constitution of the United States; that none of them can cease to exist as such so long as the Constitution survives, and that it is the exclusive sphere and duty of the States to order and direct their own domestic affairs. While the rebellion, therefore, has not annulled the Constitutional relations of the so-called "Seceding States" to the Federal Government, neither has it divested these States of any rights or powers, municipal or otherwise, properly belonging to them as members of the Federal Union. The actual exercise of these powers and rights may, for a time, be interrupted or obstructed by the rebellion, and some illegitimate authority may be substituted in its place, but as soon as that rebellion is suppressed these States will be entitled of right to resume the exercise of all the rights and powers, dignities and immunities which properly belong to them as States of this Union.

4. *Resolved*, That the present war, as avowed by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and preserving and vindicating the Constitution, the Union and the Laws, and for that purpose only. It was a great and noble purpose, high above any sectional or party objects, and at once it inspired and united in its support all loyal men of every creed, party and section. At the call of the Government a mighty army, the noblest and most patriotic ever known, sprung at once into the field, and is bleeding and conquering in defence of its Government. Under these circumstances it would, in our opinion, be most unjust and ungenerous to give any new character or direction to the war for the accomplishment of any other than the first great purpose, and especially for the accomplishment of any mere party or sectional scheme.

5. *Resolved*, That the many and great victories lately acquired by our armies and navies, whilst they ought to convince the world of the vast military power of our Government, give us the pleasing assurance that our deplorable civil war will soon be brought to a close, should the proper objects of the war, as hereinbefore defined, be kept steady in view. When that is done, and when such punishment is inflicted on such of the guilty leaders as will satisfy public justice, and upon such others as have made themselves conspicuous for crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion, it is our opinion that Government should adopt such wise measures of clemency as will tend to bring back a cordial reconciliation and peace to the whole country.

6. *Resolved* That the doctrines of the Secessionists and of the Abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the Constitution and irreconcilable to the peace and unity of the country. The first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others—the Abolitionists—will leave the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of the Union, or peace, if the schemes of confiscation, emancipation and other unconstitutional measures which they have lately carried and attempted to carry through the House of Representatives, shall be enacted into the form of laws and remain unrebuked by the people.

7. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury; and that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offences of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury, are unconstitutional, and lead to oppression and tyranny. It is no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled atrocity; nor is there any such justification as State necessity known to our Government or laws.

8. The foregoing resolutions are in explanation and reaffirmance of the resolution passed at the extra session of the present Congress, known as the "Crittenden Resolution," and which declared "That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

A CORRECTION.

It was Mr. WALL, and not Mr. WARD, who had the debate in the House on Friday with Mr. L. MALLORY, upon the merits of Russian and American hemp. A misprint in our dispatch robbed Mr. WALL of the credit justly due to him for his clear and effective defence of the Committee in their conclusion to make no further advance of duty upon foreign hemp.

A BENEFIT.

SETCHELL has a complimentary benefit at Grover's Theatre, to-morrow night, tendered him by Senators, Representatives, the Mayor of the City, and many distinguished citizens.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—SECRET CIRCULAR—LOBBY INFLUENCES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

A desperate attempt is being made here by parties who seem to have some very particular interest in the matter, to get the Senate to act favorably on the Mexican Treaty, loaning Mexico the sum of $11,000,000, which is now before that body.

The subject of Mexican affairs has already been wisely acted upon by the Senate in deciding to first finish our own matters before involving ourselves in other complications, and there is nothing in the present situation of our affairs to render it probable that the Senate will be disposed to change its course of action now, but the efforts of these injudicious friends of Mexico are so bold, and their attempts to influence the action of the Senate are so pertinacious, that it may be well to call public attention to their proceedings.

In addition to the use of the usual lobby machinery, the following miserably-written secret circular is being distributed among members of Congress and others supposed to have influence, toward the passage of the Treaty.

The arguments of this circular are so shallow, and its reasoning so injudicious, that it carries its own refutation, but it is worth referring to as showing the weakness of the cause of those who would urge us in blind haste to violate the only safe principle of policy to which we can adhere in times like the present, viz.: that of absolute non-interference in the affairs of any other country.

The following is the circular, which bears neither date nor name:

REASONS WHY THE MEXICAN TREATY SHOULD BE ACCEPTED.

It is humbly conceived that the United States should accept the pending treaty with Mexico—

1. Because it will give a virtual control and protectorate over that country; and which control in its results will enable us to monopolize its commerce and prevent all invasion of its soil by any foreign power, thereby securing to this Government now and forever the means, so far as that Republic is concerned, of carrying out and maintaining the Monroe doctrine.

2. It will give us an asylum, well adapted in its climate, soil, productions, tastes and habits of its citizens for the colonization of such people of color as we may wish, from any cause whatever, to get rid of. It is well known that the Mexicans as a nation have no aversion to the African race.

But however desirable this may be, and however anxious we may be to have established and maintained a republican form of government on our border, or to assist that infant Republic in her efforts to maintain that which, at the expense of so much blood and treasure, now exists; or however anxious we may be to secure an asylum for the people of color in this country, all such hopes and desires would be thwarted, if by any means that country should fall into the hands of the defeated rebels of this; for they would flee to it as an asylum in which to build up an aristocracy or other strong government better adapted to their slave institutions; and carrying with them a deadly and unconquerable hatred to us, would not only prevent the introduction of free negroes there, but would establish upon our very borders a hostile Government, ever ready to invade our rights, and for the defence of which a large standing army would always be required. And, in view of the known sympathies of the British Government with the South, this danger would not be lessened if Mexico were to fall into the hands of that Government.

Let us, then, while we may, by a timely stroke of policy, not only secure all these desirable objects, but at the same time thwart and defeat, now and forever, the plans and machinations of a people who have already cost us so much blood and treasure, and who have sworn never to renounce their hatred of us, and their hostility to our Government.

3. It will prevent that country from falling under the dominion of England, France or other foreign Power, and guarantee us against the hazard of having established there, a hostile and Anti-Republican form of Government; a measure which is now known to be in contemplation.

England at this moment has a provisional treaty with Mexico, under which, if we decline, she will accept what is now offered to us by the treaty in question. And in that event, we shall be completely encircled, with Canada on the north and Mexico on the south, by British possessions; which, in the event of a war with that country, (a matter by no means improbable,) would place us in a very awkward and embarrassing condition. It is necessary, therefore, to the protection of our existing interests.

4. Mexico in possession of England or other foreign Power would forever deprive us of a right which we now enjoy, a right of transit across that territory, either by Tehauntepec or other lines; and we should thus forever lose that rich commerce of the East and of the Pacific, which England hopes to acquire, and France is now endeavoring to obtain by the power of her arms.

5. We should by acceptance of the treaty, place ourselves in a condition to discharge a sacred duty toward a weak sister Republic, now heroically struggling to maintain a free government like our own from destruction, against the machinations of the strongest Government of Europe, and whose known design is to erect a monarchy upon its ruins, and which in the course of time might greatly endanger our own possessions.

The interest, the right, the legal, the constitutional right, and the morality of the question, are all with us, and plead powerfully for the acceptance of the treaty.

But will it be said that such acceptance may draw upon us the displeasure of France?

France will have no more right to take umbrage than she would for the building of a light-house, or battery, or ship-of-war, or any other matter pertaining to our peculiar and domestic duties. But if she does, what then? Are we to be deterred from the discharge of an obvious duty to our Government, because France or any other Power on earth objects?

If France desires to pick a quarrel with us, she will find some other pretext, if this should not exist.

It is hoped the day is far distant when these United States shall act or decline action through her fears.

Next to the purchase of Louisiana, no act of the Government will so redound to the wealth, the security, the prosperity, and glory of the United States as this.

Or will it be said that we cannot *at this time* afford to pay the eleven millions.

In ordinary times the amount in question would not be thought of as an objection, and even now, in view of its immense importance, it ought not, even were the money required in hand.

But no money is required to be paid; a loan of the Bonds of the Government on twenty years time, is all that is required, and these are most amply secured; first, by an equal amount of Mexican Bonds, payable in five years from the ratification of the treaty, and these bonds secured by a conveyance of all the public domain of the Government, and all the Church property, and amounting, altogether, to several hundred millions. No loss, therefore, can be sustained by our Government on these Bonds, and, as they will always find a ready sale in market, no advance by our Government can be required; it is merely a loan of its credit.

Were this a mere question of finance, it would be desirable on the part of our Government, inasmuch as it virtually loans to it $11,000,000 for 15 years.

In any aspect of the case, therefore, in which it can be viewed it is confidently believed that, while the acceptance of the treaty is urged by the most weighty considerations, no valid objections against it can be found.

There are but two points in this secret missive which are worth noticing.

One, is the first argument used, viz.: That the ratification of this treaty will give us a virtual protectorate over Mexico.

This is precisely what the United States, now that it has escaped from the domination of Southern recklessness of principle, does not want to assume, nor to be charged with secretly entertaining the design of assuming, particularly at the very moment when we are strenuously opposing such a design on the part of France. Besides, a treaty made merely by the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, and which has not had the approbation of the Congress of that country, is not proof that the Mexican nation either needs or desires our protectorate.

The second point is with reference to the $11,000,000 of Bonds, referred to in the last clauses of the circular.

Who is to be appointed the agent of the American Government to dispose of these bonds? By whom are the proceeds to be remitted? Who is to have the profit of the bills of exchange used in making such remittance, and the commissions for all these transactions? Is this an affair already arranged—an understood agreement?

There are those who think it is, and that this is the source of *some* of the patriotic interest manifested in the passage of this treaty. It would be an affair even *more* profitable than a commission on gun contracts.

Again, is the Government of Mexico, in its necessities, really the party who is to get the benefit of the proceeds of this $11,000,000 of bonds? It is reliably reported from Mexico that upward of three millions of this sum are to go to the benefit of English claim holders, and that no less a sum than three-quarters of a million of dollars has been pledged to to be paid to three American claimants. Nothing of all this appears in the treaty, of course; the object is to get the money into the hands of the Mexican Government, and trust to its manipulation there.

Here would be another source of patriotic interest to get money from the United States Treasury, under the plea of Mexico's necessities, and the delusive argument that a monopoly of the commerce of that country is to be got by the magic process of simply loaning $11,000,000.

Then there is a joint commission, with vast powers, to be appointed, and more money to be handled, the proceeds of sales of lands and church property, etc., altogether a most profitable affair for those who are to manage these vast interests, honestly.

But setting all this aside, does the loan of this money to Mexico in any way secure the withdrawal of the French? If not, what [illegible] is it to be to make so vast an outlay at this moment, subject to so many complications in its management, when it does not in any way remove the danger we are in of having to go to war with France by and by, if she continues her designs against republican institutions on this continent? And does the simple loan of $11,000,000 to Mexico restore peace to that country, when probably two-thirds of the entire sum will fall into the hands of greedy speculators?

Away with all these shallow pretences! the whole scheme is one of corrupt money-making, and at a time when every throb of patriotic feeling revolts at such an attempt to fatten off the dangers which imperil the very nationality of the two Republics.

* * *

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

The Change in the Command of the First Corps—Gen. King's Assumption of Command.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 29.

The order of the Secretary of War announcing the President's determination to place Brig.-Gen. RUFUS KING in command of the First Corps of the Army of Virginia, from which Gen. FREMONT has been relieved, reached Gen. KING on Friday evening, at his headquarters before Fredericksburgh. It was immediately promulgated to the officers of the division, and that night every band in the command appeared before the headquarters of the General to serenade him, congratulations at his promotion were mingled with many sincere regrets at his sudden departure to another field. On Saturday Gen. KING issued the following address to his troops, which was read to each regiment at evening parade;

HEADQUARTERS KING'S DIVISION,
FREDERICKSBURGH, June 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 60.—Summoned to another field of duty, the General parts most reluctantly with the Division which for some months past he has had the honor to command. With many of them he has been associated since the hour he first entered the service, and to all he has become bound by the close ties of companionship, sympathy and devotion to a common cause. The officers and men are endeared to him, and if not in trials by fire, yet in the equally severe trials of rapid and fatiguing marches, of protracted conflicts with the elements, and greater than all, enduring so patiently the being forbidden from gathering their portion of the green laurels so gallantly won by our brothers in arms. It is no less a pleasure than a duty to bear witness, as the General most cheerfully does, to the good conduct, the discipline and the efficiency of the division, and at the same time to express his warm acknowledgements for the prompt obedience, the unvarying constancy and the generous confidence which he has always received from every officer and man of his command. With these few parting words with fervent good wishes for the individual well being of the officers and men, with the earnest hope that victory may attend the cause of the Union and glory crown the banner of the division, the General commanding bids farewell to his comrades, fellow-citizens and friends.

(Signed) RUFUS KING.

Gen. KING and Staff arrived in this city on Saturday evening about 9 o'clock, and proceeded at once to report himself to the Secretary of war.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 28.

The following are among the sick and wounded brought here to-day:

Chas. H. Smith, Co. K, 22d Mass.
P. Kinsey, Co. G, 6th Maine.
W. A. Perry, Co. I, 5th Vt.
G. W. Stewart, Co. C, 3d Me.
J. Huber, Co. I, 93d Penn.
C. Read, Co. G, 1st U.S. Cav.
G. L. Wheeler, Co. H, 36th New-York.
T. Bigelow, Co. I, 43d N. Y.
P. Durkin, Co. B, 43d N. Y.
G. Allen, Co. B, 43d N. Y.
W. Delaney, Co. A, 43d N. Y.
B. Foley, Co. B, 43d N. Y.
S. J. Wilson, Co. K, 92d N. Y.
F. Walaail, Co. C, 2d N. Y.
G. A. Upton, Co. H, 87th N. Y.
W. G. Barber, Co. C, 33d N. Y.
H. Magee, Co. I, 33d N. Y.
E. Hubbard, Co. I, 33d N. Y.
C. V. Abbott, Co. A, 3d N. Y.
A. Collins, Co. E, 1st N. Y. A.
N. Morris, Co. I, 6th Mich.
H. Carpenter, Co. I, 6th Mich.
M. Boucher, Co. I, 6th Mich.
W. Collins, Co. E, 49th N. Y.
E. D. Ellis, Co. H, 2d Verm't.
Corporal A. S. Conline, Co. E, 6th Maine.
Sergeant E. Emory, Co. A, 6th Maine.
Jno. Adshead, Co. A, 4th N. Y.
Capt. E. C. Nelson, Co. E, 4th N. J.
J. Nicholson, Co. C, 10th Vt.
Sgt. J. Nervin, Co. G, 3d Vt.
S. Patterson, Co. D, 49th Me.
M. Kenyon, Co. C, 39th Me.
A. Pasiere, Co. E, 12th Inf'y.
G. E. Chase, Co. H, 2d Vt.
H. A. Hitchcock, Co. B, 3d Vt.
F. Beardsley, band 6th N. Y.
C. L. Robbins, Co. B, 29th Mas.
L. B. Fulwell, Co A, 20th Ind.
M. Foughty, Co. B, 43d N. Y.
A. G. Dawson, Co. K, 20th Ind.
D. Lamper, Co. E, 2d N. Y.
Jno. Luit, Co. A, 2d Ex.
J. Crowley, Co. C, 72d N. Y.
Lieut. G. F. Homan, Co. H, 2d N. H.
C. H. Morillon, Co. D, 5th Ex.
W. Barnster, Co. C, 92d N. Y.
G. Stull, Co. H, 4th N. Y.
C. D. Pallaw, Co. D, 3d N. Y.
A. Space, Co. G, 7th N. Y.
W. Ripley, Co. H, 3d N. Y.
J. McCaulay, Co. C, 1st N. J.
C. Waggon, Co. D, 1st. N. Y.
Serg. W. Devereaux, Co. E, 4th New-York.
A. Sullivan, Co. A, 31st N. Y.
J. Nichols, Co. B, 4th N. Y.
J. Warner, Co. A, 4th N. Y.
J. Downey, Co. A, 4th N. Y.
G. Duffey, Co. A, 4th N. Y.
S. Bradin, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
P. McKinney, Co. A, 4th N. Y.
G. Welsh, Co. K, 3d N. Y.
P. McGowan, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
S. Moffit, Co. A, 87th N. Y.
A. Northrop, Co. G, 3d N. Y.
N. Derborn, Co. K, 11th Mass.
H. T. Lopez, Co. B, 72d N. Y.
H. Alexander, Co. B, 106th New-York.
C. H. Sandborn, Co. D, 72d New-York.
G. R. Polkend, Co. G, 22d Mass.
P. A. Fish, Co. I, 5th Wis.
T. McDonald, Co. I, 62d N. Y.
D. Murphy, Co. F, 22d Mass.
S. H. Ward, Co. E, 22d Mass.
M. Curley, Co. E, 22d Mass.
S. E. Evans, Co. I, 2d New-York.
P. Mulage, Co. C, 2d N. Y.
A. Wester, Co. B, 62d N. Y.
O. Newcom, Co. A, 5th Mich.
Lieut. C. Flagg, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
B. C. Murphy, Co. K, 38th N. Y.
P. Warren, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.
W. H. Cash, Co. H, 77th N. Y.
Sergeant G. A. Grencer, Co. I, 5th Maine.
J. Van Camp, Co. B, 93d N. Y.
G. B. Blasdell, Co. K, 11th Me.
G. W. Hance, Co. K, 77th N. Y.
O. Dumas, Co. G, 6th Vermont.
P. Kelly, Co. G, 22d Mass.
C. P. Sashoff, Co. H, 5th Maine.
A. Humer, Co. F, 2d N. Y.
Sergt. W. Cummings, Co. H, 4th N. Y.
J. Guilfride, Co. G, 48th N. Y.
G. H. Carter, Co. F, 4th N. Y.
N. B. Leech, Co. E, 5th Vt.
S. Hadley, Co. B, 2d N. H.
Sgt. G. Grimes, Co. F, 7th N. Y.
T. Closse, Co. F, 37th N. Y.
Sgt. S. Smith, Co. E, 7th N. Y.
F. Moffit, Co. C, 73d N. Y.
E. Jones, Co. D, 16th Mass.
R. Crane, Co. F, 4th N. Y.
Capt. S. M. Long, Co. B, 2d N. Y
N. Tracey, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
Sgt. J. Vusten, Co. E, 2d N. Y.
J. Harris, Co. H, 3d N. Y.
J. Coyle, Co. F, 11th Mass.
P. Boyle, Co. G, 3d N. Y.
G. Taylor, Co. G, 3d N. Y.
D. Vrelmer, Co. H, 4th N. Y.
M. McCarty, Co. G, 4th N. Y.
F. Swayne, Co. D, 2d R. I.
A. S. Barrows, Co. G, 3d N. Y.
P. Bushnell, Co. H, 20th Ind.
W. Cossin, Co. F, 3d N. Y.
F. McKinnsy, Co. H, 19th Mass.
M. Landon, Co. G, 87th N. Y.
F. Johnson, Co. F, 20th Ind.
F. Morriel, Co. G, 96th N. Y.
Jas. Corcoran, Co. D, 1st N. Y.
J. McCorley, Co D, 3d N. Y.
Serg. G. Palmer, Co. H, 5th New-York.
N. Sweat, Co. B, 4th N. Y.
Jno. Wyatt, Co. G, 96th N. Y.
Pat. Howe, Co. E, 4th Vt.
J. F. Meserer, Co. F, 11th Me.
—— Horn, Co. E, 7th N. Y.
Lieut E Whitaker, Co. G, 4th N. J.
J. Frubenger, Co. A, 92d N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 29.

The following named sick and wounded arrived here this morning in the steamer *Louisiana* from White House, and were immediately transferred to the hospitals:

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.

J. G. Harrington—in neck.
G. W. Conant—left shoulder.
J. A. Bradley—left hand.
H. E. Whitfield—finger off.
W. Appleton—left side.
Eldridge Fisher—in hand.
E. W. Law—in right arm.
W. Wall—hand and breast.
Geo. Cook—in arm.
F. Patridge—in right hand.
B. Goodspeed—in left arm.
John Taylor—in head.
P. Goodwin—left foot.
Sergt J. H. Hilden—right arm
D. Gardner—arm and waist.
J. A. Bryer—left arm.
Capt. W. H. Fletcher—right arm.
Corp. H. A. Kimball—left hand
Isaac Clark—right arm.
Sergt. J. Armstrong—both arms.
J. B. McCabe—hand.
F. E. Dolbear—right arm.
C. A. Dwyer—left arm.
M. Carrolly—left leg.
G. B. Roberts—left hand.
Sergt. H. Parkinson—thigh

SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

J. McCarty—thumb shot off.
E. E. Kelly—wounded in hand.
H. B. Reed—foot.
J. W. Harding—hand.
J. W. Groves—hand.
J. Haggerty—arm.
Gushin Fullerton—left side.
J. L. Lord—neck.
B. Sharcross—right hip.
H. N. French—right leg.

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

W. H. Knapp—left hand.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

W. Coon—foot.
Thomas Kenney—head.
Jno. Middleton—right thigh.

FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

A. B. Williams—nephritis.

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

H. C. Nassen—right leg.
S. Judkins—right leg.
Michael Riley—hand.
H. Chamberlain—right side.

EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

B. Q. Cass—dysentery.
S. F. Butler—dysentery.

NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

R. L. Jellison—in chin.
T. W. Tuthill—in wrist.
John Barnett—in head.

TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

N. B. Standish—dysentery.
G. McGlarcy—dysentery.
A. J. Howe—dysentery.
Geo. Whiting—fever.
G. W. Fisher—fever.
H. Folsom—rheumatism.
J. Kelley—rheumatism.
H. Paine—rheumatism.
G. Townsend—rheumatism.
F. Dixon—fever.
F. Dean—rheumatism.
J. H. Ladd—fever.
F. W. Hobert—knee.
F. W. Kenny—toe.
C. W. Bates—rheumatism.
R. C. Wilson—fever.

FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.

F. Stevenson—fever.
A. Brown—fever.
H. Mattison—fever.
S. Hatch—fever.
V. Gonzaults—nephritis.

FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Rothwell—sprain.
D. C. Clark—leg.
C. W. Baker—shoulder.
A. Waite—injured from fall.

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

R. Temple—leg

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Alexander Bailey—side of head.

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA.

L. Helmstetter—head.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA

L. Curtis—wounded in head.
D. Black—rheumatism.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

A. Murray—dysentery.
J. E. McFarlan—fever.

TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Harder—knee.
A. Grover—head.
J. W. Garrison—head.
J. Isenburgh—hand.
D. Long—head.
John May—shot in [illegible]
[illegible] Foxall—in [illegible]
Patrick Shine—[illegible]
[illegible] Beck—in shoulder.

TWENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

John Baylan, left hip.
W. Mitchell, left arm
James S. Garge, left leg.
H. Bold, left arm.

FORTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Harlan Jackson, diarrhœa.

FIFTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

F. Gallaher, in the arm.

SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Harvey, right arm.

SEVENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Kenis, hand.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

G. Roselle, diarrhœa.
A. H. Engalls, diarrhœa.
A. Hert, hernia.
H. A. Scott, rheumatism.

EIGHTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.

W. B. Webster—diarrhœa.

EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

W. J. Miller—fever.
Chas. Hunrod—camp fever.

NINETY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

M. W. Wetzell—rheumatism.
W. W. Dana—fever.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.

R. J. Lovett—fever.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Slade—in thigh.
Gilbert Rhea—right thigh.
G. A. Hildert—hip.
P. J. Stevens—left hand.

FIRST NEW-YORK.

Corp. H. Dailey—thigh.
Sgt. Chas. Foley—hand.

FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Jas. A. Kelly—intermittent fever.
James Bradley—left foot.
Wm. Henderson—pneumonia.

EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

P. Murray—left hand.

TENTH NEW-YORK.

H. M. Blom—rheumatism.
H. Smith—rheumatism.
J. O'Neil—rheumatism.

TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

J. Gammond—fever.

THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

S. S. Kikowsky—rheumatism.

THIRTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

Robert H. Blaury—diarrhœa.

THIRTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK.

Michael Casey—arm.
Robt. Gadstone—left leg.
H. Jackson—right hand.
P. Levy—right hand.
Lieut. H. L. Briggs—thigh

THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

John Dolan, left hand.
C. McCarthy, finger off.
E. Fay, in left arm.

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

G. Wallbawn, left arm.

FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

R. Lance, finger.
J. W. Walter, rheumatism.

SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

R. N. Sawyer, shoulder.
C. McCarthy, wounded arm.
John Madder, in head.
M. McCarthy, fracture arm.
James Plummer, in side.

SIXTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

James Mills, cold.
Henry Sexton, sick.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

James Answell—hand.
Thos. Hogan—hand.
Hugh Quinn—hand.
N. Shotell—right leg.
Richard Easterby—side and back.
Capt. Rafferty—thigh.

SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

J. P. Rody—finger.
M. Moore—head.
P. Small—right hand.

EIGHTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

J. Pepper—rheumatism.
M. Fragen—fever.
L. M. Prescon—fever.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Frank Smith—left hand.
Peter Larkin—finger off.
J. G. Hendrickson—shot in hand.
Sidney Lusk—hand.
J. F. Tho. Lunney—right arm.
J. Ludger—left arm.
James McBride—left arm.
E. F. Lennie—hand.

NINETY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

N. W. Gray, fever.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST NEW-YORK.

Ira Hallrander, left hand.

SECOND N. Y. FIRE ZOUAVES.

John J. Smith, finger off.
N. L. Budd, sutler, fr. of tibia.

FIFTH VERMONT.

Z. P. Cair, pneumonia.

FIRST CONNECTICUT.

G. H. Keeler, pneumonia.
A. M. Mitchell, nephritis.
F. Cutching, dislo'n of ankle.
G. E. Plumb, dysentery.
G. Barton, hepatitis.
A. A. Porter, fever.
P. Aichlin, fever.
Jos. Brinton, asthma.

TENTH INDIANA.

A. P. Coots, in the head.

TWENTIETH INDIANA.

J. Corwin, fever.
F. Sweet, fever.
P. Bowen, fever.
S. Rollins, rheumatism.
M. Livingston, fever.
J. Jacques, fever.
R. McKee, nephritis.
John Linnerbut, right hand.
W. Warner, hand.
Michael Haley, shoulder.
M. C. H. Ruder, right hip.
Morris Sheron, hand.
S. M. Hotman, right foot.
John Smith, right arm.
John March, thumb shot off.
E. Hutton, left leg.
S. Coon, right side.
W. J. Adams, left knee.
S. Crawford, right arm.
C. C. Patton, left foot.
L. Col. Van Valkenburg, l. leg
Lieut. W. J. Carr, left hand.

FOURTH MICHIGAN.

A. J. Despe—fracture of the arm.
F. Skinner—right hand.
J. B. Clark—right side.

FIFTH MICHIGAN.

R. Sheagh—left hip.

SEVENTH MICHIGAN.

W. E. Palmer—shoulder.

TWELFTH MICHIGAN.

H. C. Newton—fever.

SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN.

Osner Steele—fever.

TWENTY-NINTH MICHIGAN.

A. B. Richmond—rheumatism.
F. L. Packard—fever.

SECOND RHODE ISLAND.

D. L. Tucker—hand.
George H. Quinn—finger off.
James McCoy—right leg.
E. O. Leille—flesh wound, thigh.
F. Arnold—leg.

SECOND MAINE.

Jas. Heffern.

SECOND NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

W. Turner—sprain in back.
J. W. Leathers—left thigh.
J. W. Hampton—hand.
W. Whiddon—right hand.
G. W. McKeever—left arm
E. A. Parker—lower jaw.
V. G. Bly—knee.

SEVENTH REGULARS.

C. Faley Inman, aid de camp—right leg.

EDWIN FOX, of the Seventy-first New-York, and W. F. WICKS, of the Eighty-seventh New-York, died on the passage hither.

The above-named sick and wounded were accompanied by Brigade Surgeon RUER and Acting Assistant Surgeons J. H. CASE, of New-York; J. M. MATLOCK, of Pennsylvania; F. PHEIFFER, of Philadelphia, Acting Medical Cadet; C. H. STUBBS, of Pennsylvania, and twenty-two Sisters of Charity.

The Gunboat Essex.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, June 29.

The reconstruction of the gunboat *Essex*, which was disabled at Fort Henry last Winter, has just been completed, and she made her trial trip yesterday, proving a success in every respect. She has been lengthened forty feet, her machinery placed below the water-line, her casemates raised from 6½ to 7½ feet high, and she has been thoroughly repaired throughout. Her officers claim that she will be more effective and durable than any other boat built in the West. Her armament consists of three 9-inch and one 10-inch Dahlgren shell-guns, two 50-pounder rifled Dahlgrens, one large 32-pounder, and one 24-pounder boat howitzer. She is commanded by Capt. W. D. PORTER, and will leave for the South next week.

[Advertisement.]
SUMMER CLOTHING,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, from Newbern, N. C.—B. M Fowler and daughter, Mrs. Lieut. C. Breck, Lieut. John A. Way, 10th Conn. Vol., Lieut. C. D. Cardwell, Quartermaster 3d New-York Cavalry, H. O. Clark, Dr. Hiram Dow, 6th New-Hampshire Vol., Mrs. Darxhon, Robert Vance, Malcomb McFarsyn, Washington Willets, Isaac Bartlett, Sergt. J. W. Roberts, Geo. H. Kanouse, Lieut. N. Dietrich, John Goodwin, Abraham Quimby, Elenor E. Smith, Wm. Strouser, E. P. McCallum, John McLaughlin, L. P. Tarbon, Frederick T. Stone, G. N. North, Wm. Bronstead, Geo. S. Hawkins, Edward Burns, Sergt J. C. Gladden, Wm. Thorn, James Curley, Geo. S. Allen, F. A. Blaisdell, Simon M Webber.

In bark Atlanta, from Bremen—Rev. J. M. Wagner Baron Von Otson, J. Hagemann.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets.... 9 32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 54 | Gov. Island 10 43 | Hell Gate... 12 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 29.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

U. S. [illegible]

[illegible]

Wm. [illegible]

Steamer [illegible], Providence, with [illegible]

E. Bynam[illegible]

Bark [illegible] of Boston, Harding, [illegible] June 11, [illegible] 18th, with sugar and [illegible] master. [illegible] (refugees from [illegible]) ship ashore on North [illegible] and wreckers alongside.

Bark John Wesley, (of Searsport,) P[illegible] 15, in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co. June 2[illegible] Lucy Nickels, from Boston, going in to Havana. [illegible] Elizabeth Bennett, of Philadelphia, died on board June 28, of consumption.

Bark Atlanta, (Brem.,) Horstman, Bremen May 4, with mdse. and 2[illegible] passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. June 15, on the Banks, spoke fishing schrs. Albert, of Plymouth, Delphine, of do., and Herald, all well.

Bark Anna Della, (Brem.,) Hattendorf, London [illegible] ds., in ballast to Caesar & Paull.

Brig A. Rowell, (of Lubec,) Boyd, Cardenas June 2[illegible], with sugar to Miller & Houghton. June 2[illegible], passed brig Manzanilla, from Sierra Morena, going in; June [illegible], lat. 32 20, lon. 73 32, spoke bark David Nickels, from Matanzas for New-York.

Bark Harvest Queen, Murray, Havana 11 ds., [illegible] to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Brig Concord, (of Bath,) Smith, Havana 12 ds., [illegible] bbls. spirits turpentine to master.

Brig A. Smithers, (Br., of Granville, N. S.,) [illegible] Jacmel 16 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Centaur, (of East Machias,) Kilton, C[illegible] ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Harriet Hallock, King, Arroyo, P. R., [illegible] with sugar, &c., to Burdett & Everett.

Schr. Wm. L. Burroughs, (3-masted,) Bishop, [illegible] 12 ds., in ballast to Thomas Dunham. June [illegible] lon. 79 20, passed brig Sea Lark, full of [illegible] horses on deck, bound N.

Schr. H. B. Squires, (of Greenport,) Fisher, [illegible] P. R., June 18, with molasses to Daniel [illegible] New-Haven.

Schr. Little David, Foster, Philadelphia, [illegible] to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Mary Powell, Fenton, Philadelphia, [illegible] J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Wonder, Trout, Philadelphia, [illegible] N. Briggs.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Holmes, Cat I[illegible] pineapples to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore 6 d[illegible] Merrill & Abbott.

BELOW—One brig.
WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Miscellaneous.

The French bark Two Brothers, with a car[illegible] from Jacmel, went ashore in the harbor of Ja[illegible] 10th inst., and became a total loss. Cargo save[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

King Brothers—Br. brig, hence for Port-[illegible] June 25, lat. 38, lon. 74.

Panama—ship, bound S., was passed, June 2[illegible] lon. 73.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, June 20, ship C. M. Carver, P[illegible] wtg.; barks Aberdeen, Cochran, do.; J. W. Anderson, from Liverpool, dischg.; Theoda, Carver, hence, dischg.; Old Dominion, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Sea Foam, Coombs, wtg.; Lanzarote, do.; Charles Wesley, do.; Fanny Butler, do.; Chalena, Means, for Portland, ldg.; New Republic, for do do.; Lauretta, Brown, for Philadelphia, do.; Humboldt, Bryan, for Boston, do.; Wm. Clark, from Key West, wtg.; Lucy Jones, do. do.

At Mayaguez, P. R., June 18, bark Mayflower, for New-Haven July 1; Br. brig Esquimaux, for Arecibo, to load New-York, next day; Br. brig Harvest Queen, for Ponce next day, to load for New-York; Br. schr. St. George, for do in 15 ds.; schr. Ruby, for Ponce next day, to load for New-York.

At Arroyo, P. R., June 14, bark Evening Star, for New-Haven, ldg.; Br. brig Mediator, from St. Thomas, unc.; schrs. Ira Bliss, for New-York next day; Telegraph, for Norwich in 4 ds.; Sally Gay, ——, unc.; Garibaldi, (Br.,) from St. Thomas; Ocean Bird, unc.

At Havana, June 18, barks Mary Elizabeth, for Boston, ldg.; Chilton, for New-York, do.; Eventide, [illegible]; brigs Scotland, for Portland, ldg.; Selma, for Boston, do., to sail in a few ds.; Arroostook, wtg.; Amy Warwick, dischg.; Mary C. Mariner, for Philadelphia, nearly loaded.

At Jacmel, June 13, schrs. Kate Sargent, for Boston in 10 ds., D. R. De Wolff, do. in 2 ds.

At Cat Island, June 24, schrs. Levi Rowe, for New-York in 4 ds.; Dave Williams, for do. in 7 ds.; Eleuthera, for do. in 6 ds.

At Eleuthera, June 21, schr. R. R. Barnes, for Boston next day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is [illegible]

The above Sauce is both *popular* and [illegible] soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, [illegible] flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruit[illegible]
JOHN DUNCAN & [illegible], New-York,
Agents for [illegible] LEA & PERRINS.
Beware of counterfeits.

LUMBAGO CURED.

ALLCOCK'S PORUS STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

Dr. GREEN, No. 863 Broadway, New-York, informs us he sold on Monday, June 22, 1862, two plasters to a young woman suffering very severely from Lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how, the two she had purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately after she had put them on, and

CURED HER IN TWO DAYS

of a most distressing pain in her back and loins. At this season, from check of the perspiration, from standing in a draft, and from other causes, Lumbagos are of frequent occurrence. They come on suddenly, and are often very painful. For these affections, and for all the purposes for which a

FLEXIBLE STRENGTHENING PLASTER

is useful, we recommend the Porous Plaster of Thomas Allcock.

ALLCOCK & CO.,
NO. 294 CANAL-ST,
AND NO. 4 UNION SQUARE.

Price, 25 cents each. Sold by all druggists.

Four Plasters will be sent by mail on receipt of one dollar. Address

ALLCOCK & CO.,
NO. 294 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 70 EACH.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $26 PER DOZEN.
Very Strong Shirts, my own make
SIX FOR SEVEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 20 EACH.

LINEN SHIRTS,
TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,

Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.
COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
HALF-HOSE, $1 50 to $2 88 per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, 60c., to $1.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 10.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 50 cents; usual price, $1.

S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INvented Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Frosted and Blistered Feet, &c. No caustic, no acid, no pain—25c., 50c., and $1 per box; sent by mail on receipt of price and 6 cents. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

MADAME ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS—Third and Last Concert this season, at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, June 30, kindly assisted by the following celebrated artists: Mme. Elena D'Angri, Signor Sbriglia, Mr. Doehler, Mr. Beames, Signor Abella. Admission, $1.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, ALL through the country, to sell our new and superior style prize packages. We manufacture all kinds of packages. $15 per day made easy. Business genteel. Sales quick. Send for circular.
S. C. RICKARDS & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st., N. Y.